THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 42. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against being advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this none have been successful.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to descendency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, it not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars extended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication.

I do not do this from the fact that they are *Standard Preparations* (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients *are not kept secret*, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as *Standard Specifics*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected viz.:—When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

Official Commission of Investigation—The Report—Who was to Blame—The Arrest of the Accused, Etc. Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, February 4.—The commission closed its sittings on the 29th, and their report was immediately forwarded. The following is the order under which it acted:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, Texas, January 21, 1866.—A military commission is hereby appointed, and will assemble at the Headquarters, Third division, Twenty-fifth army corps, Brazos Santiago, on Tuesday, the 23d day of January, 1866, at eleven o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the facts relative to the capture of the town of Bagdad, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, from the French on or about the 5th day of January, 1866.

The Commission will make a thorough investigation of the matter. They will ascertain, if possible, the attacking party, and will furnish all the information in their power which may become necessary in future for reference and guidance by the United States Government.

DETAIL FOR THE COMMMISSION.

Brevet Major-General W. T. Clark, U. S. V., Commanding 3d Division, 25th Army Corps.
Colonel R. M. Hall, 38th U. S. C. T.
Major Edward P. Wilson, 2d U. S. C. Cav.
Captain Jesse M. Lee, 38th U. S. C. T. and A. A. I. G. 3d Division, 25th Army Corps, Recorder.

By order of Major-General WEITZEL.
D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FINDING OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission, at the conclusion of the testimony adduced, upon mature deliberation, respectively report:—

First. That they have employed every means in their power to procure the presence of persons acquainted with the case before them for investigation, sending notices for that purpose to Clarksville, Brownsville, White Ranche, Texas, and Bagdad, Mexico.

Second. That the presence of but two residents of Mexico has been secured, notwithstanding every encouragement and facility have been offered to all persons interested to give their testimony.

Third. That the attack on Bagdad, Mexico, was inaugurated and carried out by one R. Clay Crawford, representing himself to be a Major-General in the Liberal service, and his party, by and with his consent and under his direction, consisting of one Reed, of the Liberal army of Mexico, and representing himself also to be a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th United States Colored Troops; one Sears, alias Major Sears; one Lambertson, one Shaw, one McDonald, and other adventurers who were induced by hope of reward to follow these men in this enterprise. That several soldiers of United States troops, whose names the Commission have been unable to learn, induced by the parties above named, did, in violation of orders, proceed to Bagdad and participate in the capture of the place; that these men were at the time in the pay and under the contol of Reed, Sears, and parties above mentioned; that these soldiers were absent without the knowledge or consent of any officer of the United States, and that every means in the power of those in authority were used to prevent the soldiers from engaging in the affair.

Fourth. That every precaution within the power of the Government was used to prevent the carrying away or destruction of property captured at Bagdad; that all goods, wares, or merchandise were immediately seized by the Custom House officer, with the help of the military authorities; that all property illegally brought to this side by any person was placed under guard and held for proper claimants.

Fifth. That the officers of the United States Government did not only discountenance and disapprove of any employment of troops for the purpose of making an attack on Bagdad, but that they uncompromisingly refused to give any aid or encouragement to the matter; nor have the Commission been able to implicate any officer of the United States Government in the affair.

Sixth. That the revenue officer showed the greatest diligence in his endeavors to protect the revenue, and preserve, by the assistance of the military authorities, the strictest neutrality.

Seventh. That the presence of United States troops in Bagdad after the capture by these unauthorized parties alone prevented promiscuous pillaging, and that these troops alone maintained proper order and discipline, affording every security to person and property.

Eighth. That upon the urgent request of the proper authorities of the republic of Mexico, United States troops were sent to Bagdad to restore tranquillity, preserve order, and prevent outrages, and that the United States Government was in no other manner concerned in affairs at that place.

Signed by the members of the Commission.

COLORED SOLDIERS KILLED.

The evidence shows that two enlisted men of the 116th United States Colored troops were killed. It also shows that Reed, styling himself Colonel of the Liberal Army and ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th United States Colored Troops, had principal charge of the affair, under direction of Crawford. He commanded the party who repelled the attempted landing from the French fleet the second day after the capture. The guns were served at the time by Sears, mentioned in the finding, who was formerly a major in the 3d New York Artillery. Prior to the capture he was keeping a sutler's store in Clarksville.

THE LEADERS ARRESTED.

The parties implicated by the investigation are now in the guard-house here, and will be tried on such charges as the military or civil authorities here can take cognizance of.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank L. White, of the 2d Colored Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of the 116th United States Colored Troops, whose regiments are about to be mustered out, have received orders to remain here to give in their testimony on trial.

LIBERAL OPERATIONS.

Soon after the capture of Bagdad General Escobedo, leaving Colonel Mejia in command of that place, proceeded to Camargo, and commenced the reorganization of his forces for an attack on Monterey. The entire forces at his command were concentrated, numbering in all about three thousand men.

With these he was confident of success, as that city was known to be defended by only six hundred men. Prominent Liberals here were notified that the attack would take place on the 31st of January, the Liberals advancing on the city from the Saltilla road. A carrier arrived here yesterday, stating that Escobedo had obtained possession of the city, and that he was received by the people with open arms.

General Negrete, late Secretary of War to Juarez, lately arrived here. He has abandoned the Juarez party, and is now advocating the cause of Ortego.

Cortinas' command is encamped a few miles above Matamoras, on the Mexican side. It is rumored that his troops have received marching orders, but their destination is not known.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—It is rumored in London that Mr. Fechter intends shortly making a professional visit to America.

THE SPANISH WAR VESSELS.

Arrival of the "Carmen" and "Isabella la Catolica"—They Come with Sealed Orders, to be Opened after Leaving New York—Their Armament and Probable Destination—Salute of Thirteen Guns from the "Carmen."

Two steam vessels of war belonging to the Spanish navy are at anchor in this harbor, viz:—the *Carmen* and *Isabella la Catolica*.

Both vessels left Havana on the 8th inst., and kept company as far as Cape Hatteras, when they lost sight of each other until they met again at this port. The *Isabella la Catolica* arrived here on Thursday evening, and the *Carmen* made her appearance yesterday afternoon about two o'clock. The *Isabella la Catolica* is a ship-rigged steam corvette, sidewheel, carrying sixteen guns, and a crew of three hundred men, including marines. Her length is about two hundred and fifty feet, with a draught of nineteen feet of water. Her topmasts are housed, and she has two white smokestacks. This vessel has the reputation of being a very fast sailer, having made the voyage from Havana to Vigo, on the coast of Spain, some time since, as our reporter was informed, in the remarkably short time of twelve days.

The *Carmen* is a large screw frigate, carrying forty guns, and a crew of some six hundred men.

These vessels are reported to have sailed from Havana with sealed orders, which are not to be opened until after both ships have had their bottoms cleaned and undergone a thorough overhauling in this port. It is generally supposed that these sealed orders, when thus opened, will contain instructions either to proceed to the coast of Chili to reinforce the Spanish squadron in those waters or to cruise off this seaboard for the purpose of protecting Spanish shipping, and to prevent the departure of any privateers that may be fitted out at this port for the service of either the Chilian or Peruvian Government.

Both vessels are at present anchored off the Battery, a few hundred yards apart, about mid stream, and owing to the large masses of floating ice-blocks the task of boarding them is not only difficult but dangerous. The officers and crew do not seem to at all enjoy their rapid transition from the eternal summer of the "ever faithful" island of Cuba to the icy winds and waters of the Hudson.

A few of the officers of the *Isabella la Catolica* succeeded, with great toil and peril, in reaching the New York shore yesterday forenoon, and paid a visit to the Spanish Consulate.

Upon arriving off the Battery at about 2 P. M. yesterday, the *Carmen* fired a salute of thirteen guns, which will be returned when the officer highest in command pays the usual visit of courtesy to the Navy Yard.

Admiral Bell, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, upon learning that a Spanish war vessel (the *Isabella*) had arrived in our harbor, immediately despatched one of the United States steam picket-boats, under command of Captain A. M. Pennock, the first executive officer of the yard, to offer the hospitalities of the port to the distinguished arrivals; but owing to the dense masses of ice in the stream the picket boat was unable to get near the Spaniard. Another attempt to board her will, however, be made to-morrow.

SPANISH NAVAL LOSSES.

The Madrid *Discussion*, of January 23, gives the following list of losses in the Spanish navy in the last few months:—

	Reals.
Fernando el Catolico	8 000,000
Rosalia	6 000,000
Santa Isabella	7,000,000
General Alava	6,000 000
Petronilla (36 gun frigate)	19,000,000
Virgen del Triunfo (40 gun frigate)	21,000,000
Virgen de Covadonga	8,000,000
Total seven vessels, costing	75,000,000
Equal to	$4,687,000

—The Savannah and Augusta Railroad was re-opened on the 5th instant.

—The "Aeronautical Society of Great Britain" is the title of a scientific society just established. The Duke of Argyl is President.

—Plans for fifty metropolitan railways, or extensions of existing ones, have been deposited at the Private Bill Office in London.

—Father Newman, the well-known Catholic divine, has just published, in London, a poem entitled "The Dream of Gerontius."

—The Louisville *Journal* thinks it is a bad thing for an old man when his head is silvery and his pocket isn't.

—Tooth-brushes made of horse-hair are coming into use, and are said to be superior to those made of hog-bristles, now used.

—A Cincinnati paper says Idaho has a population of 30,000, and has not a minister of the gospel in the whole territory.

—A new journal—the *Columbine*—is about to be started by the Parisian ladies. Madame Suzanne Lagier is the editor.

—The pantomime at the London Standard Theatre is worked by steam power, and is, therefore, a complete "*succes d'estream.*"

—The returns of the fifteen or twenty brewers of Chicago for the last year, foot up 192,338 barrels of beer and ale.

—The receipts of the city railways in Chicago last year were $656,000; number of passengers, 13,000,000.

—December, 1864, there were in Massachusetts 101 miles of street railway, costing $4,800,000. These railways were unknown in 1855.

—Mr. Clarence Collier, of Memphis, lately shot and killed a negro soldier near that city. He did not fire until the negro had snapped a musket at him.

—A new paper has been started in Hungary called the *Leitstern* (Guiding Star), written in German, with Hebrew characters. It is printed at the academical printing office at Kaschan.

—Captain Burnett, an ex-Rebel officer, has been sentenced to three years' confinement in the Tennessee Penitentiary for the killing of Sergeant Pollard, of the 198th Ohio Regiment.

—A shrewd confectioner in Waterbury, England, has taught his parrot to say "pretty creature" to every lady who enters his store. His custom is rapidly increasing.

—It is rumored that an effort is to be made in the British Parliament for the adoption of measures to restrain the excessive development of ritualism in the Church of England.

—A large needlework portrait of the late Richard Cobden, by Miss Roach, of Wakefield, England, has been purchased by subscription and sent to Mrs. Cobden. It was valued at £70.

—The Croatians and Hungarians are preparing for the celebration of the three hundreth anniversary of the death of Nikolas Lubie von Zrinyi, their common national hero.

—The smallpox is on the increase in Paris. The Minister for War has ordered the students in the Ecole St. Cyr, the Polytechnic school, and the school of La Fleche to be vaccinated.

—Mons. Felicien David, the composer, receives a pension from Louis Napoleon to keep the wolf from the door while he is engaged in his musical studies.

—We have "Half a Million of Money," in paper, by Miss Edwards. We should prefer it in "Very Hard Cash," by Adams Express, or some other safe conveyance, says the Washington *Republican*.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE "CITY OF LONDON" AT NEW YORK.

MORE OF THE FENIAN TRIALS.

ANOTHER REGIMENT SENT TO DUBLIN.

MORE REWARDS FOR STEPHENS.

Parliament Asked to Suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, February 17, 10 A. M.—The steamship *City of London* has arrived, with Liverpool advices to February 1st. Her news has been mostly anticipated by the *Bremen*. The *City of Baltimore* arrived out on the 11th of January.

Mr. Chandler's non-intercourse resolutions in the Senate had no effect in England, their decisive rejection being deemed an evidence of the desire of the Senate to remain at peace.

The Fenian Commission is still progressing. It is rumored that Parliament will be asked to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and to give the Government power to deal with foreign conspirators.

Additional rewards have been offered for information which may lead to the capture of Stephens.

Another regiment has been sent from Liverpool to Dublin.

It is officially announced from Vienna that negotiations for the formation of a new corps of Austrian volunteers for Mexico will shortly be brought to a conclusion.

The reported appearance of Chilian privateers off the Spanish coast excites attention. No ravages are reported.

The steam ram which was detained in the Thames was found to be built for the Peruvian Government, and was allowed to depart on the 27th.

Another steam ram, built by the Lairds for Peru, recently left Liverpool, and was at Brest, where the *Patrie* says she will be detained till the Spanish difficulty with Peru is adjusted. Rumor connects these two vessels with designs against Spain.

It is reported that Spain has a dozen ships building in England, and is hurrying their completion.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria were at Pesth. The Hungarians gave them an enthusiastic reception.

MADRID, January 30, evening.—Two Chilian privateers have been seen off the coast of Spain, and the frigate *Isabel* has been ordered to pursue them.

DUBLIN, February 1.—A notice was issued by the police commissioners last night, prohibiting the holding of the fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the families of the State prisoners which was arranged for to-night.

The concert announced for to-morrow night for the same same purpose is also prohibited, the commissioners stating that they have received information that the meetings are intended for the purpose of assembling a number of persons engaged in treasonable practices, and that such meetings, if permitted, are likely to endanger the public peace.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—Cotton—The sales for two days amount to 18,000 bales, including 5000 to speculators and exporters. The market was dull and declining, but closed steadier. Middling Uplands are quoted at afout 15½d.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—Lard advancing. Tallow easier.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 86⅛ @86¼ for money

American Securities—United States 5-20s, 66¼@66⅜; Illinois Central, 75@75½; Erie Railroad, 53⅜@53½.

LONDON, February 1.—In the money market great depression continues, with a tendency to a panic in the funds.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

CALCUTTA, January 18.—Cotton goods are steady. Exchange, 2/.

RIO JANEIRO, January 9.—Coffee is quoted at 7$600@7$900.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Emigration Expected—The Cotton Crop—Tax Commissioner Appointed, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—The indications continue that there will be a heavy emigration to Texas from the Northern States, especially in the spring. Below the town of Dala, on the Brazos, in Central Texas, a large portion of the plantations have already been occupied by these new-comers. The owners of the land have divided them into small lots and rented them to poor people, who are going into cotton planting. There are 400,000 acres of the richest cotton land on the Brazos river alone still untouched by the plough.

Hon. Albert H. Latimer, Comptroller of Texas, has been appointed by the President as Tax Commissioner for Texas.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—The City Council yesterday passed a resolution asking the Legislature for authority to issue bonds for the purchase of the Gas Works, amount not specified; and bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the construction of a new Hospital; also, to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar for sewerage purposes.

Navigation at this point was partially suspended yesterday, but the regular lines of boats will resume their trips to-day.

Great confusion and excitement occurred in the Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday over the discussion of the Franchise bill. Hard words passed between the Speaker and Mr. Mullens, and the presiding officer threw his mallet at the latter's head.

The Weather.

LOUISVILLE, February 16.—The mercury at 7 o'clock this morning indicated 6 degrees below, and at 10 o'clock in the evening 18 degrees above zero. The wind is south, and weather clear.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 17.

Novel Armament in Richmond.

A gentlemen just returned from Richmond reports that the military orders prohibiting the wearing of the grey, adorned with Rebel buttons, in that city, is being strictly carried out. One of the weapons carried by the patrol is a formidable pair of shears, which are brought into requisition whenever any reconstructed Rebel in gilt buttons makes his appearance on the street.

General R. E. Lee.

General R. E. Lee was for some time this morning examined by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Important Gold Trial in Progress—The Western Maryland Railroad Convention.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Arguments of defense in the case of A. S. Abell & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore Sun, versus the Chesapeake Bank, are progressing to-day in the Superior Court. The arguments thus far have been on prayers to the Court to instruct the jury if they believe an special gold deposit of $3000 was made by the plaintiffs, according to general understanding and bank usage in such cases, and whether or not the amount is to be paid only in legal tender or gold, or the equivalent of gold, at the premium it commanded when Abell & Co. checked for the gold in May, 1864.

The defensive argument on these prayers would consume a day or two. If the Court decides in favor of plaintiffs' prayer, the case is plain, and they must recover; if adversely, then the matter depends on the decision of the jury. The court room is now completely packed with bankers, lawyers, brokers, merchants, and prominent business men, all deeply interested in the ultimate decision. Such a case was never before tried in our courts, because no bank here ever before refused to promptly pay such special deposits. The Washington county delegation regarding the extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown, had a highly satisfactory conference with our City Council yesterday afternoon. The city will subscribe two hundred thousand dollars to stock shares, all that is desired to complete the work.

The Future Cotton Crop in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says that not one third of the cultivatable land in that section, and along the coast in that immediate neighborhood, has been put in cotton this year. There will not be as many acres planted in the east or west Baton Rouge parishes this year as last season, for the want of labor.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 17.—The steamer *Lady Lang* has sailed for New York, discharged.

The United States gun-boat *Mackinaw* has arrived from Portsmouth, N. H.; also, the French sloop-of-war *Destang*, and schooners *Nightingale* and *Wm. Arthur* from Baltimore, *Village Bride* from New York, and *Elma M. Wright* from Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Cotton is quiet; sales of 1200 bales at 45@46c. for Middlings. Sales for the week, 20,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 20 000 bales. Stock in port, 29,000 bales. Gold, 136½. Sterling Exchange, 146. New York checks, ½ per cent. discount.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton is dull, and 1 cent lower. Flour dull; sales of 6000 bbls. at $8 85 @8 15 for State; $8 35@10 75 for Ohio; $8 70@8 30 for Western; $8 70@15 50 for Southern; and $7 80 @11 50 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn continue dull, with small sales. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

—The average annual consumption of cane sugars in the Atlantic States is shown to be nearly nineteen millions of pounds, and in the United States the consumption of sugars of all kinds is 922,880,000 pounds.

—In returning a proof notice of his degree, preferments, etc., for insertion in an account of members of convocation, Dean Close, of Carlisle, England, says:—"I have had nothing to do with that great sham, Convocation! F. C."

—Work on the Hoosac tunnel, which was suspended last fall on account of the flow of water, has been resumed. The new shaft has been sunk forty feet, and the central shaft two hundred and fifty-five feet.

—It is proposed in England to erect a light-house on a part of the coast to be afterwards determined, and also a building in connection with the Royal Dramatic College, to the memory of the late Mr. G. V. Brooke.

—The car house and repair shop of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, opposite St. Louis, was burned Tuesday morning, together with sixteen cars. Loss about forty thousand dollars; insured.

—The Emperor of Russia has confirmed a concession to Sir Morton Peto, on behalf of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Waring Brothers, for a railway, in prolongation of the one from Riga to Dunabourg and Witebsk, from the latter place to Orel, a distance of five hundred miles. The capital has been subscribed by bankers in Germany.

—A Chicago paper has these head lines to a despatch from Indianapolis, Indiana:—"Three Murders at once!" "Three Horrible Tragedies in Five Hours!" "A Man Chops his Wife to Pieces with an Axe!" "Three Prisoners in Jail Cut up a Comrade with a Razor!" "A Man Shot by a Rowdy!" Good place for reporters.

—Eleven men were frozen to death in the vicinity of Hamilton, Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the night of the 20th ult. Six of them were frozen in a sleigh while passing along the road. Another man was found frozen in a standing posture with his hands over his face, and only three or four rods from a house.

—The London *Athenæum* says that Mr. Leighton is well advanced with the picture representing a procession in antique Syracuse; and the work will, it is hoped, be sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition of the current year, as well as a smaller picture, which is just begun, representing a nude Venus before the bath, the figure about life-size.

—Near Potsdam, in Prussia, gunpowder is manufactured from wood on something like the gun-cotton principle. It is now some years since we first heard of the conversion of sawdust into an explosive by means of acids, on the gun-cotton principle, but Captain Schulze, of Potsdam, appears to have carried out the invention into a practical manufacture. By machinery he cross-cuts beech and other timber into very thin veneers, which are easily crumbled into a coarse-grained powder or sawdust, which is then exposed to the action of acids, probably in much the same way that cotton is to form gun-cotton. The grains are thus reduced in size and rendered explosive when dried, without yielding either smoke or smell in the combustion, but giving a brilliant light suitable for pyrotechnic displays.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, February 17, 1866.

There was rather more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady. Government bonds continue in good demand, and prices have an upward tendency; 5-20s sold at 103½, an advance of ⅛; and 7·30s at 99⅛@99⅜, an advance of ⅛; 104¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 94⅛ for 10-40s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 92.

Railroad shares are in fair demand but prices continue irregular. Catawissa sold largely at 36¾@37 for preferred, and 24¼ for common, a slight decline; Reading sold at 50¾, no change; Camden and Amboy at 116¾@118, an advance of 1½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of 1½; Little Schuylkill at 31½; Philadelphia and Erie at 29¼@29½, a slight decline; and North Pennsylvania at 37, an advance of ½. 53½ was bid for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 34 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 13 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53½ for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52¾; 23¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 29¼ for prefered do.; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; 30½ for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull. Sugar Creek sold at 2½, a decline of ¼; McClintock at 1¾; and McElrath at 1½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 5 20s C c	103½	100 sh Cata pf	s5. 36¾
$1000 U S 7 30s June	99⅛	100 sh Catawissa	24¾
$5500 Lehigh 6s	84	2 sh do	25
$500 Un Can 6s	26½	500 sh St Nich Coal	s30 8¼
6 sh Ph & Tren	118	300 sh do	s60 wn 1s 8½
200 sh Cata pf	lots 36¾	200 sh do	s60 8¾
100 sh do	s30 36½	100 sh Reading	50
100 sh do	b30 37	100 sh do	s30 50
200 sh do	lots c.. 36¾	100 sh do	b30 50
200 sh do	lts..s30 36¾	100 sh do	b5m.. 50
200 sh do	b30 36¾	3 sh Lehigh Nav	52¾
100 sh do	36¾	300 sh Sugar Ck	lots 2
100 sh do	b5 36¾	15 sh Cam & Am	s 116
100 sh do	s30 36½	7 sh do	lots 117
300 sh do	36¾	3 sh do	lots 118
100 sh do	c 36½	200 sh Mingo	1
200 sh do	lots 36¾	72 sh Penna R	lots 55
100 sh do	b30 36¾	50 sh Lit Sch	b5 31
400 sh do	lots s30 36¾	200 sh Ph & E	s60 1s 29
100 sh do	s5.. 36½	100 sh do	c 29
100 sh do	s30 36¾	25 sh N Penna	37
100 sh do	int s5wn 36½	500 sh Fulton	lots.. 7
200 sh do	lots s30 36¾		

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	136½	137
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	127	128
Pennsylvania Currency	⅜	½
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. 137½ 12 M. 137½
11 A. M. 137½ 1 P. M. 137

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"At a meeting of Bank officers at the American Exchange Bank to consider the recent circular of Mr. Spinner, 42 banks were present. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Coe, Haight, and Vermilye, was appointed to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury to procure a reversal of the opinion of Mr. Spinner; and failing in that quarter, to procure from Congress a modification of the law. The banks present were unanimous in their determination not to make the amended return of deposits required; and should the gold interest on their bonds be withheld, will, it is intimated, resort to the Courts and ask for a mandamus. The Committee are authorized to associate with them a similar committee from Boston and Philadelphia.

"Money is quoted irregularly. Among stock-houses it was offered freely at 5@6 per cent., and a good deal was left over at the rates. The payments on account of interest on the 7·30s have increased the supply, and to this may be added more liberal payments by the Government in all departments. Long engagements do not increase in favor. Prime bills pass at 7@7½, good at 8@9, and fair at 10@15 per cent."

"Exchange is quoted at 108 asking for best Sterling, at 60 days; short date, 109½; Commercial, 100@107; Francs, long date, 5·25@5·21; Francs, short date, 5·21½@5·18; Antwerp, 5·32 @5·26; Swiss, 5·27½@5·25; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40½@40; Frankfort, 40½@40; Bremen, 77½@98; Prussian Thalers, 70½@71."

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, February 15, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	15,597·13
" Port Carbon	8,345·18
" Pottsville	413·07
" Schuylkill Haven	15,677·15
" Auburn	1,443·11
" Port Clinton	3,863·15
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	27·06
Total anthracite coal for week	45,369·03
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	3,728·13
Total of all kinds for week	49,097·16
Previously this year	425,970·04
Total	474,438·00
To same time last year	459,747·13

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 17.—Trade continues excessively dull in all departments, but prices generally remain without essential change.

We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market which we have chronicled from day to day for some time past. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase in small lots only to supply immediate wants, at prices ranging from $6 75 to $7 for superfine; $7 50@8 50 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; $8 50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10 50@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing worthy of notice doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. We quote the former at $4 75@5, and the latter at $4 25.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, and only 1000 bushels common and good red sold at $2 10@2 15. White is dull; we continue to quote at $2 25@2 55. Rye cannot be quoted at over 85c. Corn is quiet, but the stocks are light. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 68@70c. in the cars and from store. Oats are quiet, with small sales at 47c. Nothing doing in Barley. 1000 bushels Malt sold at $1 40.

Cloverseed is in moderate request, with small sales at $7@7 50 ₱ 64 lbs. for fair and prime. Timothy is dull, and cannot be quoted over $4 25. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at $2@3 05.

Whisky is very dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 21@2 22.

LITERATURE.

—We have on our table a curious little pamphlet entitled "Treason, or the Image of the Beast." It deals largely in resolutions and Revelations. It speaks familiarly of David, Saul, Grant, Nebuchadnezzar, Sherman, Johnson, Belial, Moses, and Mr. Henderson, of Oregon. We do not pretend to criticize the work, because we do not know what is its object or anything about it, although we have read it with care. We willlet it speak for itself:—

Soon after his inauguration, President Johnson made the grand discovery that "Treason was a crime," and oracularly pronounced the great fact. This declaration took the country by surprise and caused much discussion. Subsequently, after the assembling of Congress, Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, offered the resolution of the House, that "Treason was a crime, and that it ought to be punished," which was unanimously agreed to.

Here then the crime is denounced and its punishment called for; the criminals too, to which all this most unmistakably points, are in durance vile, and the people ask, "Why does not the trial take place?" The answer may be anticipated—Because the legal authorities see that no conviction for treason can be had under the circumstances as they now exist.

Treason undoubtedly presupposes royalty; it is a crime against the ndelity due, of inalienable right, to the sovereign lord; and where there is no sovereign there can be no treason; and, although republican Governments have endeavored to adopt the word, or crime, and its penalties, it is still wholly inapplicable.

I have nothing whatever to do with the politics of this country, or with its internal conflicts or quarrels, and it is the furthest thing from my wish in any manner to identify myself with any parties here. I merely take the circumstances of the day to illustrate Scripture, and to prove both that treason is a crime that ought to be punished when committed against a sovereign; and that republics must *define, and enact* to suit their own case, if they seek to punish as monarchs punish treason.

The prophecies come right straight up to this case, and it is only because it is so that I bestow upon it any care or study.

Nebuchadnezzar, who thought favorably of human greatness and glory, beheld the image of a man—the metallic image, Daniel, second chapter; under which symbol, and its explanations by the prophet, he learned the end of gentile power to be that the kingdom of the Son of God should utterly overthrow it, and cast it down, in irretrievable ruin, forever. This metallic image is authoritatively declared to refer to earthly kingdoms and earthly governments, and therefore it is an absurdity to say that the Kingdom of Babylon was a spiritual kingdom, only exceeded in absurdity by the statement that the kingdom at the other extreme,—the Kingdom of the Son of God, is a spiritual kingdom. We must take the teaching of God consistently, and not alter it to suit our fancies, or our desires.

The image of the beast is then made, it is merely an act of Congress declaratory and penal. The necessity for it is that treason cannot be committed under a democratic government, in the absence of foreign war, where all are equal and no sovereign power existent. This is the state of things that Satan has been working for, all the time, since his expulsion from Heaven. This is what God permits him to effect for a short time in order that the principalities and powers in heavenly places may see the evil of sin,—what sin will ripen into, and the inseparable misery and ruin into which it leads. The lesson is necessary *to make Heaven perfect*, to create faith, and to redeem a witnessing world which to all eternity will stand a monument of the evil of sin, and of the manifold wisdom and perfect attributes of Jehovah.

After pursuing this lucid style of thought and this cogent line of argument, the author, T., concludes with the following gushing peroration:—

"As treason cannot be committed against a democracy, an image of the beast is made which is simply a definition of democracy with penal enactments; and which, indeed, is the only way of meeting this case. Then woe unto every one remaining on the earth. To those who then repent and worship Jesus because the beast and the harlot will persecute them to death; they should have believed the Gospel in the days that are then past, when they would be safe with Jesus. They should now fly to the refuge.

"Woe also to those who worship the beast and his image in that day, comprising all who do not turn to Jesus, for the wrath of God and of the Lamb will be poured out on them without measure. The time for dealing gently with traitors is past, and 'Treason is a crime and must be punished.'

"Men and brethren, prepare for this in 1866.

As we always make it a point to give our readers the latest news, and as we all must term the following "important if true," we give the addenda:—

P. S.—While this tract is in the hands of the printers, tidings of 1866 come booming over the wide Atlantic. The work has commenced. General Prim has chosen his own time—the opening year, 1866. He has joined the revolted troops of the Queen of Spain, and they have gained the position where his resources, in arms and men, are to be found. It seems likely that he will hold his position there until the assassin strike the blow; if so, he will march on Madrid, and his march will be a triumph. The Crusade against Monarchy has commenced. Everything is, no doubt, well prepared by the Jesuits, and equal preparation is general through all the kingdoms of the "Beast"—Europe proper. Fenianism is a part of the same programme, but it will fail. The good God will preserve the old protesting Fatherland, His servant in sending the Gospel over the world. This armed organization can only hurt America; and there it will blister, as it ever has done in every Protestant, liberty-loving community where it was festered into life.

The Pope demands his triumph by Ascension day (Thursday, 10th May) 1866, so there is no time to be lost. His words are—"By Ascension day next year (1866), you will see celebrated in Rome such a festival as has never been seen on earth since the days of Charlemagne." So the tidings from Europe may be expected to be very startling henceforth.

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE, AND OTHER STORIES, is the latest work of Wilkie Collins' which is from the press of Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is a collection of little sketches, pleasantly written, and displaying the masterly skill of the accomplished novelist.

The *Lady's Friend* for the coming month is up to its usual standard, and is full of reading of a light and interesting character.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. Henry S. Foote. Harper & Bros.; J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We published a few days since the leading extracts of the work of Senator Foote. We will, therefore, only here bear our testimony to its interest and its evident honesty of purpose. Of its opinions and its author's peculiarities we have already spoken.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE. John C. Draper. Harper & Bros.; J. B. Lippincott, Agent.

One of the neatest published books, typographically, we have ever seen, lies before us. It is an able, and, we judge, without a knowledge of medicine, a correct standard work in the healing art. It is copiously illustrated with cuts, and is clearly written, though abounding too much in technicalities to be clear to the general reader. As a medical work we judge it to be of great value.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. By Mrs. Gaskell. Harper & Brothers. J. P. Lippincott.

Mrs. Gaskell has chosen the title of her book at random. The contents give us no clue to the name. It is a charming work, full of vivacity and force, treating of women, yet interesting to men, with a vigor of style that evelves everything it describes. With a purity of diction which will satisfy the most critical, it maintains its interest throughout, and will be read by many who generally object to all novel literature. The hand which penned its fine passages now lies cold in the grave. Before the last chapter was concluded the demon of death removed the authoress from our midst. It is sufficiently concluded, however, to let all ken the end, there having been but a few pages left unwritten at the time of her decease.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE, OR, SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF COMMON THINGS. By R. E. Peterson. Sower, Barnes & Potts, No. 37 N. Third street.

The work before us is in two editions, and is a most valuable expounder of the common mysteries of everyday life. It is a clear solution of all the phenomena which seem so simple, but about which people know so little. It answers such questions as a child would naturally ask, and which a parent would find most difficult to answer. As a handbook to have ever at your side, we cannot recommend it too highly.

A NOBLE LIFE. D. M. Muloch. Harper & Brother. J. B. Lippincott, Agent.

The last is not the best of Miss Muloch's works. Like many of our modern, most popular writers, she has expended her choicest powers in one pet production. "John Halifax" is her *chef d'œuvre*. "A Noble Life" ends with the death of the hero; and the pleasant style of the authoress cannot overcome the inevitable tendency to melancholy which follows naturally upon a work whose title-page is an obituary of the hero.

—A new edition of Milman's "History of Christianity," in three volumes, crown 8vo, uniform with the "Latin Christianity," and the "History of the Jews, elegantly printed at "Riverside Press," is announced by W. J. Widdleton.

—Baker, Voorhis & Co. have in press and in preparation a variety of works relating to the profession of law, among which are "Abbott's Forms in Conveyancing," "Abbott's Digest of the Law of Corporations," "Abbott's New York Digest Supplements," "Daly's Common Pleas Reports," "Townshend on Slander and Libel."

—John Bradburn announces, as in press, "Ænone; a Tale of Slave Life in Rome." The purpose of the author is to illustrate a particular phase of life in ancient Rome. The scene is laid in the reign of Titus Vespasian. Also, "Roebuck," illustrating incidents between master and slave during and subsequent to the late Rebellion.

—D. Appleton & Company announce as in rapid preparation a valuable list of new and important works, including Figuier's "World before the Deluge," Holcombe's (Professor J. P.) "Letters in Literature," Lunt's "Origin of the Late War. Traced from the adoption of the Constitution to the final Outbreak of Hostilities," Towle's "History of Henry the Fifth, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Heir of France," Cooke's (John Esten) "Life of Stonewall Jackson," Hassard's "Life Correspondence and Writings of Archbishop Hughes," "Letters of Life," by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

—The *Radical* is the title of a new monthly periodical, of which the sixth number has just made its appearance, devoted mainly to religious and theological discussion, with a sprinkling of literature and politics, and published by A. Williams & Co., in Boston. The magazine is edited by Mr. S. H. Morse, and among its contributors we observe the names of John Weiss, Samuel Johnson, D. A. Wasson, Robert Collyer, M. D. Conway, Samuel Longfellow, Edward C. Towne, Daniel Bowen, T. W. Higginson, and Henry James.

—A vast collection of letters, notes, and memoranda, said to fill ten large chests, illustrative of the literary life and labors of Walter Savage Landor, has been handed over to Mr. John Forster as the materials from which to write the poet's life.

—Mr. Charles Knight is about to reissue, in cheap weekly numbers, his excellent "English Cyclopædia." It is to commence with the division of "Arts and Sciences," and will be followed immediately by "Biography," "Geography," and "Natural History"—all increased in value by means of supplements now being prepared.

—Cervantes has often been suspected of intending "Don Quixote" for a political satire on the Duke of Lerma, and some recent discoveries made by Mr. Rawdon Brown in Venice tend to raise the suspicion to the rank of a literary fact. Having got at the inner meaning of this famous romance, by means of his direct discoveries, Mr. Brown has devised a key to the characters, by which many obscure parts of the satire are brought in to new light.

—The English translation of the first volume of the imperial "Vie de Jules Cæsar" has been a commercial success, and Messrs. Cassell & Co. have had the gratification of forwarding to the agents of the Emperor, in consequence, a sum much beyond the amount originally stipulated for the exclusive right of translation into English. The translation of the second volume is also rapidly approaching completion. It will be illustrated with 32 maps. The final proofs of the original have been printed, and the Emperor is revising them. It is expected that the volume will be published in the middle of March.

—M. Victor Hugo has a new romance in the press, the title of it is "Les Travailleurs de la Mer."

—Sir John Lawrence has sent three native agents, disguised as merchants, to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each one is independent of the others, and kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all that they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel, whether movements are taking place in favor of Russia, and to visit Bokhara, Khokand, and Samarcand before they turn back.

—The Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio died at Turin on the 15th instant. He was one of the earliest projectors of Italian unity, and his services to his country will not soon be forgotten. He married the daughter of Manzoni, and was himself a poet and a novelist of no mean order. Moreover, he was a true Italian, and never swerved from his fidelity to the cause of unity, either in his writings or in his public acts. The Marquis d'Azeglio was also a painter of considerable ability, a great patron of art, and a promoter of national undertakings. He was only 66 years of age at the time of his death, having been born in Piedmont in the year 1800.

—An Irish antiquary of some celebrity has just died in Dublin—Dr. Petrie, the author of the "Round Towers of Ireland." He was born in 1791, and his original profession was that of a painter, but his tastes were more for literature and antiquarian studies, and, when an opportunity afforded, he abandoned the brush and the pallette for the pen. His Essay on the "Round Towers" gained him the gold medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He afterwards gained a prize from the same critical body for his Essay on the "Military Antiquities of Ireland." Many interesting facts relative to the Cyclopean architecture of Ireland's earliest inhabitants were given in this. He was afterwards engaged on the historical and antiquarian sections of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Of Irish native music, which many years since was so successfully treated of by Mr. Hardman in his work, Dr. Petrie is said to have left a very valuable collection.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor is busy with the proof-sheets of his new novel, now rapidly passing through the press of Hurd & Houghton. He calls it "The Story of Kennett." It is supposed to contain even more of the elements of a popular novel than "Hannah Thurston" or "John Godfrey." The scene is laid in and about the village Kennett Square—the author's native place—and describes the quaint and picturesque country life of Pennsylvania at the beginning of this century.

The same publishers are about to issue a volume of Arctic discovery by Dr. Hayes, entitled "Explorations towards the North Pole in the years 1858-61."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Committee of Ways and Means and the Question of Reciprocity.

From the Times.

No intelligent man has ventured to deny the importance of the interests involved in the question of reciprocity. On the contrary, everybody who has approached the question, whether from the protectionist or free trade standpoint, has conceded its magnitude, and the necessity of according to it careful and candid consideration. Mr. Secretary McCulloch, while arraigning the unequal operation of the expiring treaty, and insisting that any future arrangement shall be based upon concurrent legislation as distinguished from treaty stipulations, urges the expediency of definite and timely action. In the same spirit is the subject dealt with by the Commission appointed to revise our fiscal system.

The Commissioners point out that during the continuance of the treaty, the commerce between this country and the British provinces has increased more than threefold, until its aggregate annual value exceeds that between this country and any foreign State, with the single exception of Great Britain. Of the treaty as it stands, the Commissioners offer no defense; they declare, indeed—as we endeavored some weeks ago to prove—that its abrogation had become a necessity. But they contend that the reasons in favor of some other arrangement, as well of a commercial as of a fiscal character, are so obvious and cogent that it would be "most impolitic to disregard them." The weight which properly attaches to the statements and suggestions of the report laid before Congress with Mr. McCulloch's almost unqualified indorsement, justifies the reproduction of so much of this document as shall enable the reader to understand the ground upon which the Commissioners propose to construct our commercial relations with the Provinces:—

"It is evident that the necessities of the United States will for many years require the imposition of high rates of taxation on many articles, and that with the production of such articles, free, or assessed at low rates of duty in the British Provinces, the enforcement of the excise laws on the borders will be a matter of no little difficulty, annoyance, and expense; and under all ordinary conditions a large annual loss of the revenue must inevitably occur. The experience of all the nations of Europe has shown that to attempt to wholly prevent smuggling, under the encouragement of high rates of duty, is an utter impossibility. If, however, such an arrangement can be made with the British Provinces as will insure a nearly or quite complete equalization of duties—excise and customs—it must be apparent that all evasions of the revenue laws by smugglers would instantly come to an end; and that the attainment of the above result would be of immense advantage to the United States in a revenue point of view.

"Again, it is also urged that under the existing system the products of American industry subject to high rates of excise are injuriously brought into competition with similar products of provincial industry, which are subjected to little or no excise, and then admitted into the United States free of duty. That such is the fact cannot be denied, and is itself a reason why the abrogation or modification of the present Reciprocity treaty has become imperative. But if it were possible to effect such an arrangement with the British Provinces as would allow the imposition of duties equivalent to the American excise on all articles of provincial production passing into the United States, it seems clear that the aforementioned objection would be entirely removed.

"As the whole subject, however, is now before Congress for consideration, the Commission do not consider it within their province to submit any specific recommendations, but would content themselves with merely pointing out that under certain circumstances, conditions of great advantage to the United States, in a revenue point of view, might be secured."

An equalization of customs duties implies the formation of a continental Zollverein, and we apprehend that it were idle to talk of *that*, so long as the Provinces retain their present allegiance. Generally, however, the Provincial delegates recently at Washington, in the memorandum submitted to the House Committee of Ways and Means, propose "to give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade." With this object in view, they avow a readiness on the part of Canada "to adjust her excise duties upon spirits, beer, and tobacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after full consideration of the subject;" and also "to treat any other articles in the same way," as may be mutually determined upon. The delegates go yet further. Acknowledging the force of the obstacles to a free admission of products springing out of the taxation incident to war, they suggest that the articles now embraced in the free list shall hereafter be admitted, subject to duties equivalent in amount to the internal taxation borne by similar articles produced in this country.

Thus, the proposition submitted by the representatives of the provinces fulfils two of the conditions indicated by the Commissioners appointed by our Government to review the subject of taxation. It provides as far as possible for the repression of smuggling on the northern frontier; and it furnishes a most important source of revenue, to be collected without any addition to existing agencies. The extent of this addition to the revenue may be computed on the basis of a moderate average of duties upon our import trade, which annually amounts to between twenty and thirty millions of dollars. And the desirableness of availing ourselves of such assistance as the authorities of Canada may be enabled to render, may be inferred from the fact lately stated by a Montreal journal, that the value of goods smuggled from that province into this county in 1865 did not fall short of ten millions of dollars.

Simply as a matter of revenue, then, the memorandum presented to the Committee of Ways and Means by the Provisional Delegates covers all that the Secretary of the Treasury is understood to expect, and all that the Revenue Commissioners were able practically to suggest. In addition, it obviates the objection of our producers and capitalists, in reference to the inequality of taxation.

Such a plan would seem on its face to commend itself to the friendly and zealous attention of a committee charged with the task of providing ways and means at this critical stage of our financial history. The essential principle at stake—the protection of our industry to the extent of the internal duties it is compelled to pay—being conceded in behalf of the Provinces, all that remains to be considered, at this stage of the question, is the element of the revenue. And the plan offered seems to meet this point squarely; firstly, by imposing a wholesome check upon smuggling; secondly, by yielding an addition to our customs income, to an extent important even with the present trade, and certain to be enhanced immensely, on the hypothesis that the future growth of reciprocal trade with the Provinces will at least equal the ratio attained during the past ten years.

The expectations entertained in reference to the reception to be given to this proposition by the Committee were the more sanguine and proper, because it had been understood that at the several conferences held by the delegates with the Committee, the latter body represented their main object to be the enhancement of the national revenue. As a stenographic report of these conferences is extant, our remark, if erroneous, admits of easy correction. It comes to us, however, from a source not likely to be misinformed; and, assuming it to be accurate, it renders the subsequent action of the Committee wholly inexplicable.

The Committee did not accept the memorandum submitted to them, either in form or substance. Instead of discussing its terms, and setting forth reasons for their acceptance, rejection, or amendment, they drafted the following counter-memorandum, the details of which savor of Japan rather than of Washington:—

"In response to the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. Galt and his associates, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry, and Hon. Mr. Howland, the Committee of Ways and Means, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, are prepared to recommend to the House of Representatives, for their adoption, a law providing for the continuance of some of the measures embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty soon to expire, viz:—For the use and privileges enjoyed now under said treaty in the waters of Lake Michigan, provided the same rights and privileges are conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence and its canals as are enjoyed by British subjects, without discrimination as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal distance; also, for the free transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States to and from Portland and the Canada line; provided equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor or Port Sarnia, or other Western points of departure to Buffalo or Ogdensburg or any other points Eastward, and that the free ports established in the Provinces shall be abolished; also that the bounties now given to American fishermen shall be repealed and duties not higher imposed upon fish than those mentioned in Schedule A, providing that all the right of fishing near the shores existing under the treaty heretofore mentioned shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the Provinces, and by the Provinces to the United States.

"It is also further proposed that the following list of articles shall be mutually free, viz:—Burr millstones, unwrought; cotton and linen rags, firewood, grindstones, rough or unfinished; gypsum or plaster, unground.

"SCHEDULE A.—Fish—Mackerel, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; herring, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; salmon, two dollars and fifty cents per barrel; shad, two dollars per barrel; all other fish, pickled, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, provided that any fish in packages other than barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels. All other fish one-half cent per pound.

"As to the duties which will be proposed upon the other articles included in the treaty, the following are submitted, viz.:—Animals, living, of all sorts, twenty per cent. ad valorem; apples and garden fruit and vegetables, ten per cent. ad valorem; barley, 15 cents per bushel; beans, except vanilla and castor oil, 20 cents per bushel; beef, 1 cent per pound; buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel; butter, 4 cents per pound; cheese, 4 cents per pound; corn, Indian, and oats, 10 cents per bushel; corn meal, Indian, and oatmeal, 15 cents per bushel; coal, bituminous, 50 cents per ton; all other coal, 25 cents per ton; flour, 25 per cent. ad valorem; hams, 2 cents per pound; hay, $1 per ton; hides, ten per cent. ad valorem; lard, 3 cents per pound; lumber, pine, round or log, $1 50 per one thousand feet; pine, sawed or hewn, $2 50 per one thousand feet; planed, tongued, and grooved or finished, 25 per cent ad valorem; spruce and hemlock, sawed or hewn, $1 per one thousand feet; spruce, planed, finished, or partly finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem; shingle bolts, 10 per cent. ad valorem; shingles, 20 per cent. ad valorem; all other lumber of black walnut, chestnut, bass, white wood, ash, oak, round, hewn or sawed, 20 per cent. ad valorem; if planed, tongued, and grooved, or finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem; ores, ten per cent. ad valorem; peas, 25 cents per bushel; pork, 1 cent per pound; potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; seed, timothy and clover, 20 per cent. ad valorem; trees, plant and shrub, ornamental and fruit, 15 per cent. ad valorem; tallow, 2 cents per pound; wheat, 20 cents per bushel."

It will be observed that the Committee, whose chief aim has been declared to be the protection and, as far as possible, the improvement of the national revenue, altogether ignore the proposal to adjust the Canadian excise duties on a standard to be agreed upon, and in other respects to prevent illicit trade. Ordinary persons see in these points substantial concessions and advantages. The Committee of Ways and Means, on the other hand, do not deem them worthy of passing notice. The intelligible and easily applied principle which it is proposed to accept to meet the exceptionable circumstances at present existing in this country, is disregarded in the same manner; and in its place we have a schedule of duties which should secure its author the honors and emoluments appertaining to a Councillor of State in the enlightened Empire of Japan.

The list of articles which the Committee liberally placed upon the free list a curiosity, considering the circumstance in which it originates, and the parties for whose acceptance it is designed. Let there be no mistake about it. The Committee are prepared to agree that five articles—positively five!—"shall be mutually free." And these five articles are—what think you? Burr millstones, unwrought; rags, firewood, rough grindstones, gypsum! Of which but one is imported from Canada, and that in small quantities—we mean firewood. His Excellency the Asiatic Tycoon may profit by this lesson in exclusiveness. On this continent, we fear, it will be laughed at irreverently.

And the duties which the Committee desire for application to other articles have been evidently framed according to the fancy of prohibitionists of the strictest sect. They are ill-assorted, arbitary, crude, prohibitory. By way of illustration, we have but to refer to the items of wheat, flour, and lumber. While the tax on wheat is to be twenty cents per bushel, that on flour is twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem;* and the tax on lumber, though not oppressive for the higher qualities, will exclude the common quality from the market.

On such a basis it is clear that no negotiation could proceed. And the fair inference from the whole case is that the Committee purposely, and with a view to some foregone conclusion, desired to break off negotiation and leave the question of reciprocity to its fate.

As the question now stands, therefore, in one month from the present date the trade between this country and the provinces, amounting in 1864 to sixty-eight millions of dollars, will be abruptly thrown into confusion, deranging many important channels of commerce, and adding embarrassment in quarters already suffering from depression. The vocation of the smuggler will be plied more extensively and more profitably than ever. The West will be left to depend for one of its outlets upon the forbearance of a foreign Government. And the Fisheries, now so lucrative to the most hardy class of our population, will be narrowed down to their detriment, at the imminent risk of an international quarrel. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but at this moment there is little likelihood of its improvement.

Official Correspondence with France Relative to Mexico.

From the Herald.

We publish several despatches between M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Mr. Bigelow, and from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon, the French Minister at Washington, relative to the representations made by our Government about matters transpiring in Mexico. Mr. Bigelow, acting under the direction of Mr. Seward, called the attention of the French Government last November to certain acts or reported acts of Maximilian in Mexico, such as that of a plan to induce the immigration of negroes, and to place them in a state of peonage, that relating to the Yturbide family, and that regarding the severe penalties against Mexican prisoners of war. The correspondence published relates to this. But it appears that the French Government reluctantly laid it before the great bodies of the State, it being deemed "of a nature to prove inconvenient with regard to the negotiations commenced," and only did so because the documents had been called for by our Congress and published here.

At the time of the publication of the documents referred to we commented upon the captious and irritable language of the French Minister to our Minister, Mr. Bigelow. We think it was unnecessary and undignified for the United States to take any official notice of the reported negro immigration scheme or the Yturbide family. We should not have meddled with the matter. But this does not exonerate the French Government from censure for the disrespectful manner in which it treated the official communications of the United States. The subterfuges of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, by which he attempts to shift the responsibility of what was occurring in Mexico from the French Government to force us to a *quasi* recognition of Maximilian, and to sneer at the assumed absurd position we had placed ourselves in by recognizing a Government "that had disappeared," was extremely disrespectful, to say the least. Every new development of this Mexican business shows that the French Government finds itself in a delicate and very annoying situation. For this it can blame no one but itself, and certainly not our Government, which has been patient and considerate in the matter.

All the world knows that the only real Government in Mexico since the intervention, except the legitimate Government of the Republic, was that under Marshal Bazaine; and however much M. Drouyn de Lhuys may object to the word "planted," as applied to the French forcing Maximilian upon the country, every one knows that he not only was planted there by French bayonets, but that he is kept there by them. It was an insult to our common sense to assume that we did not understand this. We did not and could not recognize the Imperial assumption of Maximilian, and could go to no other Government than that of France about any matter occurring in that part of Mexico subjugated by French arms and kept so by them. The more the French Government stirs this matter the worse for itself. If it dare not frankly confess the truth as to the object of its Mexican policy let it remain silent. But the best and shortest way to stop discussion and cover up its fault is to withdraw every French soldier at once, and leave Maximilian to stand upon his own legs.

The Chilian War—Important Spanish Naval Movements.

From the Herald.

The Spanish steam war frigate, *Isabel La Catolica*, arrived in this harbor yesterday from Havana. She left that port six days ago, in company with another Spanish frigate—the *Carmen*—and we may hourly expect the latter vessel to join her consort in our harbor.

It is evident that all parties to the Spanish-Chilian war mean action. By the news from Europe, which we publish this morning, it appears that England, actuated by a love of Chilian copper and guano, as she formerly was by a love of Southern cotton, has consented to furnish Chili with vessels of war, as she formerly served the Rebel Confederacy in this country; and four of the best iron-clads of the English neutrality pattern are said to have sailed from the British shores during the past month. In the meantime, it is endeavored to be shown in our courts that diplomatic agents of the Chilian Government have been fitting out at this port torpedo boats and privateers to prey on the commerce of Spain; and it is very evident, if the news from England and the allegations of the Spanish Consul against Senor McKenna be true, that the little South American republic of Chili is desperately in earnest.

At the same time Spain is not idle. The loss of the Spanish frigate *Covadonga*, and the suicide of Admiral Pareja, have been used to the best advantage to which defeats and disasters can be applied by wily ministers, and a huge effort is being made by them to defeat Prim's revolution by exciting the Spanish people in a common cause against a foreign foe. In this the Spanish ministry may succeed, and bring the whole nation to a united and energetic effort against Chili, in order to make the contest with that power short, sharp, and decisive, though to all appearance Chili, aided by Peru and the other republican States whose interests identify them with her cause, will be a match for the mother country. It is, doubtless, in the hope of arousing this feeling of excitement, in order to throw the Spanish people into a fever of war, that the Spanish ministry has issued orders to their new Admiral in the South Pacific waters to devastate "a thousand miles" of the coast of Chili.

Has not this same purpose on the part of the Spanish Power also prompted the sending of two Spanish vessels to this port? Is it not probable that these two frigates have been despatched hither to watch the *Meteor*, now detained in this port as an alleged Chilian privateer? Sufficient time has elapsed since the commencement of the action against Senor McKenna, the Chilian agent, to enable the Spanish Consul to send word to Havana and obtain the presence of the vessels now in and to arrive in our port. It is doubtless for this purpose that they are sent. They have come here as the *Kearsarge* went to English and French ports to watch the *Alabama;* as the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* went to Ferrol, in Spain, to watch the *Stonewall*, and for a similar purpose, but under very different circumstances.

They boldly steam into our safe and capacious harbor, without the slightest dread of being served with twenty-four hours' notice to quit. No "twenty-four hour rule" banishes them to the rough waters and rude winds off Sandy Hook; but, under the operations of a full, honest, and strict neutrality on our part, they can lie quietly by their supposed enemy's side and watch and examine her to their heart's content, and doubtless do so for months to come. Their presence will give America a handsome opportunity to present Europe with a brilliant example, and show her powers how an honest nation can at once afford to be generous and great; to disregard the evil treatment of the past in order to establish a good example for the future.

The Army Bill.

From the Tribune.

Before Congress votes an increase of our regular army to seventy-odd regiments, costing at least $50,000,000 per annum, we hope some one will *attempt* to answer our objection that *there will be no such army*—only the official skeleton of it—wherein there will be about as many officers as soldiers.

Understand, then, that we object to an increase of our infantry regiments to fifty and our cavalry to ten, because the men will not and cannot be enlisted to fill these regiments—that the intent is to make good places for officers who will have no commands, and who will divide their time mainly between Washington, Saratoga, and Newport, living in idleness and luxury on an already overtaxed people. Let Congress ascertain whether the regiments already authorized are or are not full before they create any more. If we cannot fill a few regiments, when we have just mustered out nearly a million men, we surely are not likely to fill twice the number after the taste for war has subsided, and our people have had—as we trust they may have—generations of profound peace.

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MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
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Large and handsome assortment of
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Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
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MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE
At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.
"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFER."
A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
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No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes or other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

DENTISTRY.
ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

STOVES RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees Bandeaux, Espillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frizes Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 2m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

LECTURE BY PROF. HENRY MORTON—REFRACTION OF PRISMS AND LENSES—NEW AND STARTLING EXPERIMENTS—A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.—A brilliant audience assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, to hear Professor Henry Morton's great lecture on "Refraction, or Prisms and Lenses." The Professor illustrated his lecture by a number of beautiful experiments, which gave infinite satisfaction to the large audience assembled. The experiments consisted of spectrum analysis, and a very pleasing series of dissolving views. About eight o'clock the Professor made his appearance on the stage. He was received with applause, and spoke substantially as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen:—On a previous occasion I had the honor of explaining to you how luminous bodies communicated that vibratory movement which constituted their light to the surrounding fluid in a series of waves, by which it was propagated in all directions and conveyed to distant objects and places. This evening I propose with you to follow some of these waves as they fly, and to investigate the nature of those changes they suffer when encountering dense but transparent substances, such as glass, water and the like.

In studying these actions we must confine our attention at first to a single series of successive waves, such as might in some sort be indicated by what is commonly called a wave line, and which we denominate a ray of light. This, as we have before seen by numerous experiments, proceeds in a perfectly straight line, unless interrupted in its progress, as, for example, in the following case:—Suppose that a ray of light comes obliquely upon a dense body, such as a plate of glass; as it enters this surface it experiences a bend or breaking of its straight path, and pursues its course within the glass in a direction more nearly perpendicular to the surface by which it entered than was its road before. On leaving the glass upon the other side this action is exactly reversed, and if the two surfaces of the glass are parallel the ray is thus restored to its original direction.

This action is called *refraction*, and by your permission I will endeavor, by the use of a simple illustration, to give some general indication as to its cause. First, however, I must premise that by careful and direct experiment it has been determined that light waves or rays are *retarded* in their advance through dense bodies.

Let us, then, imagine that a body of troops was advancing obliquely across this stage towards the orchestra, and continued their march into the house. The foot-lights, the front of the stage, and also the seats beyond, present obstacles which would retard the *rate* of advance, as we may easily imagine, but what effect would this have upon its direction. Clearly this:—

Suppose the right file of the column first to reach the stage front, he would be retarded, while his left file would still be advancing freely, and in like manner with the rest of the line which would thus be swung round, so as to advance in a direction *more nearly perpendicular* to the face of the obstruction than their previous course. The reverse of this would clearly happen in leaving such an obstructed region for clear ground, and an opposite and equal deflection would be the result. Thus is it with the wave or ray of light. Its front is thus swung round, and its course changed, by the process termed in one word *refraction*.

To illustrate this action, we have many curious experiments. Thus, I cause a broad arrow of light to be projected upon the screen, and then a piece to be taken out of this and set off to one side by the interposition of a glass bar, somewhat inclined; the glass bar makes a double elbow in the light which passes through it, and thus sets this part away from the rest, which pursues its course undisturbed.

Again, a tank of fresh water, containing fish, lizards and other creatures is placed as an object in the lantern, and its enlarged image is thrown, as you perceive, upon the screen. Into this salt water is now caused to run, and as these liquids mingle at all surfaces of contact, the light rays are bent, as by the glass bar in the last experiment, and thus being turned away from some points and concentrated upon others, develope light and dark markings in the curling streams, which on the screen produce the effect of some submarine volcano casting out its clouds of smoke and steam among the frightened fish and ocean monsters.

In a fresh tank of water a fountain of crimson fluid was caused to flow, in like manner producing on the screen a magnificent jet of thirty feet in height, with clearly outlined edges and shaded markings, due to the same effect of refraction.

Various changes in color, illustrating other points in relation to this subject, were shown with this apparatus, with the most beautiful and impressive effect. In one case we seemed to see the glories of a summer sunset, with its changing, crimson clouds imbolding upon the screen; then came the grand gathering of the storm clouds, rolling and tumbling together in vast confusion, but presently melting away into a clear expanse of blue.

After these a clear glass goblet took its place upon the screen in towering magnitude. Into this a stream of *visibly* clear and limpid water was seen to flow, but as the water filled it the goblet became black, the light being all refracted by the fluid to a single band seen in the middle. The stem of this glass was then broken by the same means as the arrow before, yet it stood uninjured.

After these general illustrations of refraction, Professor Morton then proceeded to explain the special action of the prism; how this bent a ray of light, and how bending the different colors differently in proportion to the different rapidity of their undulations, it dispersed or divided a ray of light into the colors of the prismatic spectrum.

A splendid spectrum more than ten feet in length was then thrown by the Professor from a lantern at the front of the stage upon a movable screen. If, however, the light used were not white, but of a single color, as yellow, in place of the variegated spectrum, but a single band of the color in question would be shown upon the screen. The line was here removed from the lantern, and its place supplied by a rod of glass, which in the oxhydrogen flame yields a pure yellow light; a distinct band of yellow was then seen to take the place of the spectrum upon the screen.

Different bodies in vapor tinge flames with various colors. This was shown by surrounding the colorless flames of mingled gas and air, with five rings of lampwick soaked in aqueous solutions of different salts, when the flames were colored yellow, crimson, blue, violet, and green, respectively.

The amount of substance required to produce this effect is extremely small, especially if the light is concentrated by the action of a prism, which, in these cases, will throw all the light into certain lines or bands. This property thus becomes the means of a most delicate analysis, known as spectrum analysis, in which, by examining the flame in which an unknown body is heated, through a prism with proper appliances, we detect its composition by the presence of certain bright colored lines which then make their appearance. This property belongs only to gases and vapors, not to solid bodies. The solid lime gave a continuous spectrum: it was the vapor of soda driven off from the glass which produced the yellow.

It has by this means been shown that some of the nebulæ, such as the dumb-bell, the great nebulæ in Orion, &c., are not, as before supposed, vast clusters of suns, but simply gaseous systems, since they show a few lines only when examined by this prism test.

Again, the white light from a solid body passing through a highly heated luminous vapor, loses such colored rays as belong to that vapor itself; these wave motions are given to, and absorbed by, the particles of the gas. The advancing light then continues its course, deprived of these special parts, and if analyzed by the prism will show blank spaces or black lines where these colors should have been. This is the case with the light from the sun and from the fixed stars. A photograph of the solar spectrum, taken by Mr. L. M. Rutherfurd, of New York, showing a vast number of these lines, was here projected upon the screen. Many of these lines correspond exactly with the bright lines produced by certain substances, hence we judge that these bodies exist in the atmosphere of the sun. The bright lines of other bodies do not find any corresponding dark ones, and we conclude such are not present in our luminary. We have thus, by the potent prism, not only detected the composition of the nebulæ, but actually *analyzed the sun*.

Passing from the prism, whose other uses we will not attempt on this occasion to discuss or illustrate, the next simple instrument in which the process of refraction is made useful is the lens. This, in its ordinary form, consists of a piece of glass, having two opposite convex curved surfaces. Let us see how these will act by their refracting power upon a ray of light.

By means of a luminous colored diagram projected upon the screen, the action of a lens and the manner in which it produced an image of any object, was then very simply and clearly explained; and by means of other diagrams the errors known as spherical and chromatic aberration were shown and their means of correction made manifest.

In connection with the action of a lens the lecturer remarked:—We have from time to time appealed to the sister science of sound in confirmation or illustration of our theory of light, and it is interesting to notice that the parallelism which has served us so often does not desert us here. We may have a lens for sound as well as for light.

Monsieur Sondass devised this curious experiment. He prepared two sacks or caps of collodion film, which he united by their edges with a brass ring; he then passed carbonic acid gas into the interior until the sacs were filled and dilated, when he had a lens-shaped balloon filled with a dense gas which would act upon sound waves, retarding, and hence refracting them, exactly as glass does upon light.

He found, in fact, that waves or rays of sound falling on this *acoustic lens* were combined and centred at certain points just as we have seen light waves or rays to be. If the wave theory of light needed any such support, this would be a strong confirmation of its truth.

The application of the lens in various optical instruments, such as the microscope, telescope, camera and magic lantern, was then briefly but clearly explained; after which, in illustration of these, a series of photographic pictures of microscopic objects, of the moon (by Mr. L. M. Rutherfurd, the most successful operator in this difficult subject of astronomical photography, taken by him with a telescope constructed expressly for the purpose), pictures of remarkable places and statues, were thrown upon the screen from two magic lanterns, so as to develope the effect known by the term dissolving views. This part of the performance was most beautiful and entertaining, but our space forbids further description.

In conclusion, we believe that we are expressing the unanimous opinion of the large audience present on this as on former like occasions, when we say that we cannot speak too highly of Professor Morton's ability in preparing these combined intellectual and artistic treats, nor of the judgment and admirable purpose of the managers of the Franklin Institute in their efforts to foster and diffuse elevating and improving knowledge and subjects of thought. This institution depends for support upon the contributions of its members, in return for which it offers them privileges and advantages (such as admission to these lectures and others, continued semi-weekly throughout the winter, the use of a fine library, reading-room, &c.), with the most liberal hand. No citizen of this good city should feel that he is doing his duty to himself and his fellow citizens, unless he is giving his aid to this thoroughly good work.

It will be of interest to many of our readers who, listening with pleasure to Professor Morton's explanations of light and its works, wish to know more, that Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published a little work, "The Student's Practical Chemistry," in which the Professor has developed, and with his own pencil illustrated, in some one hundred and sixty wood cuts, these and other matters. The first edition of this work, issued about the new year, was exhausted some weeks since, but we see that another, with correction of some printer's errors found in the first, is to-day ready.

A FAMILY POISONED.—Five members of a family of seven individuals residing in the southern part of this city were taken with violent retching, a day or two since, shortly after dinner. It was supposed they had been poisoned. The family had pork for dinner, and the sickness was attributed to this, because the two who were not taken sick had not partaken of it. All the parties speedily recovered. There seems to be more or less disease prevailing among the cattle, sheep, and hogs. In Chicago, a short time since, a large number of slaughtered hogs and sheep were discovered to be diseased, and their sale was at once prohibited by the authorities. Sheep and hogs daily arrive from the West, some alive, and others already slaughtered. Citizens should purchase their meat from well-known victualers worthy of confidence, and avoid the "sainers" and others who occupy market stands and pass themselves off as farmers. By adopting this course, diseased meat would seldom find its way into families. In regard to cattle, there is evidently a singular disease prevailing among them. We noticed the fact in this paper some five or six months ago, since which time the disease appears to have increased in extent, if not in violence.

ANOTHER OIL CASE.—Five persons concerned in the formation of the "Monongalia Oil and Mining Company" had a hearing before the Recorder yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that the representations upon which they had been induced to go into the company were, that the land, consisting of six hundred and eighty-four acres, and located in West Virginia, had good oil developments: and that upon the payment of one thousand dollars they were to be upon the "ground floor," and to have an equal interest with those concerned in the formation of the company; further, it was represented that the land was to cost sixty thousand dollars. These representations, it is alleged, were not true—that instead of the land costing sixty thousand dollars, only twenty-eight thousand were paid for it, and that there were no oil developments at all, or at least not such as to justify any expectation of oil being found in paying quantities. The hearing will be continued on Friday next.

LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—Ever since the close of the Rebellion our citizens have been anxious to hear from the Rev. Mr. Beecher face to face. That desire can be gratified at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, where and when this popular orator and eloquent champion of human rights will deliver a lecture entitled "*Work and Workmen.*" In order to fill the house to overflowing, it will only be necessary for us to add that the sale of tickets commences at Mr. Claxton's (late Martien's), at 12 o'clock to-day. The price of tickets has been placed at fifty cents, and a *limited number* of reserved seats will be sold at twenty-five cents extra. The expressed eagerness on the part of the public to hear Mr. Beecher discuss this subject at this particular juncture is intense, and those who desire tickets will consequently be obliged to apply immediately.

THE GOVERNMENT ASSAY.—The Government Assay Commission has been in session at the Mint in this city. Ex-Governor Pollock presided. Judge Cadwalader, Attorney-General Gilpin, and Collector Thomas were present, and also the Commissioners appointed by President Johnson, namely:—Professors Henry, of Washington; Alexander, of Baltimore; Rogers, of Philadelphia; H. Davenport, Esq., of Boston; Professor McClure, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. R. McClintock, of Pittsburg; Dr. Bell, of Louisville; and Professor Young, of New York. On Thursday the Commissioners, after critical analysis, reported favorably in the matter of the "standard weight and fineness of the gold and silver coinage of 1865, and the proper adjustment of weights."

FIRES.—Yesterday afternoon Johnson's ink factory, on Tenth street, below Lombard, was slightly damaged by fire. The fire originated in the lampblack department.

About one o'clock in the afternoon a slight fire occurred at No. 1979 Spruce street. The damage is estimated at less than two hundred dollars. About six o'clock the shirt manufactory of Fitzpatrick & Co., at Manayunk, caught fire from lighting the gas. The loss is about six hundred dollars, principally from water.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Frank Dornan, aged 12 years, had his right hand cut off last evening, at Yost's carriage manufactory, Third street and Girard avenue. The accident was occasioned by a circular saw, with which he was playing during the absence of the workmen. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Robert McGonigle, aged 24 years, residing in the rear of 426 Queen street, was stabbed in the right cheek and behind the left ear yesterday, during the progress of a fight in Christian street, below Front. He was admitted into the Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BY THE UNANIMOUS REQUEST OF THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC,

THE

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,

Will repeat the Grand Oratorio of

ELIJAH,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1866.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at C. W. B. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut, and at the Academy, on MONDAY MORNING.

Price, $1; Family Circle (without reserved seats), 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. 2 15 thsm3t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
MONDAY, February 12,
and every evening through the week.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SATURDAY, LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half-price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 12 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA—CONCERT HALL. LUCREZIA BORGIA.
FRIDAY EVENING next, February 16,
with Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Miss Denegre, Miss Weis, Mr. Waterman, and Mr. Nathans in the cast.
Season tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies for balance of season, $10. Single tickets, $1 50 each, to be had at Mr Perelli's Rooms, No 1228 Chesnut street, daily, from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on Friday from 9 to 4 P. M. 2 14 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock each evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 31 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....Director.
A BRIEF SEASON OF
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA
COMPANY.
LIMITED POSITIVELY TO TEN NIGHTS.
SECURED SEAT FOR THE SEASON.
TEN DOLLARS.
The DIRECTOR has the pleasure to announce a brief season of
GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
Commencing as above, embracing the production of the strength of the repertoire of the Grand German Opera Company, including several Operas, which are now presented here for the first time by this Company. The uniform good favor which the Artists, Chorus and Ensemble of this Company has here as well as everywhere enjoyed precludes the necessity of elaborate announcement. The Company now embraces the favorites of former seasons together with several new artists of the first talent. The thoroughly genial and spirited method of rendering Opera which has chiefly characterized the wonderful popularity of this Company intensifies with continued performance and foremost among its successes are ranked its most recent productions. The famous jewels, trophies, and costumes of the "Esmeralda" wardrobes, the construction of which costs enormously, have been added to the material for costuming the Operas. The absence of long *entr'acte* waits is noticeable, and an unusually gay and enjoyable season may be confidently expected.
The Company embraces several NEW ARTISTS, together with the established Favorites of former seasons.
PRIMA DONNAS:
MAD'LLE ELVIRA NADDI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Opera Comique, Paris, and the Opera House, Hamburg.
Mad'lle NADDI made her debut in America but recently, with the greatest success, at the Academy of Music, New York,
Her first appearance in Philadelphia.
MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER,
Her first appearance this season.
MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Her second appearance this season.
MAD'LLE SOPHIE DZIUBA,
Her second appearance this season.
TENORS:
FRANZ HIMMER,
His first appearance since his return from Europe.
JOHANN ARMAND,
His first appearance in Philadelphia.
THEODORE HABELMANN.
His second appearance this season.
BASSOS:
JOSEPH HERMANSN,
His second appearance this season.
JOSEPH WEINLICH.
His second appearance in Philadelphia.
HEINRICH STEINECKE,
His second appearance this season.
OTTO LEHMAN.
The Secondary Roles will be sustained in the usual strong and satisfactory manner for which this Grand Opera Company is so justly celebrated.
WILLIAM TELL, by.....ROSSINI
The first performance of this grand and popular *chef d'œuvre* of Rossini which has taken place in America for several years. The announcement of its revival is received with the greatest delight by the *dilettanti*. The cast of characters embraces the entire strength of the Grand German Opera Company. Not a single artist is omitted—many appearing in roles of inconsiderable importance in order to make it the strongest cast which the Opera has yet received in this country. The rehearsals are progressing in a highly satisfactory manner, and its complete production may be confidently expected at an early day of the Philadelphia season. Presented with new and magnificent costumes. No other Opera, save Tell, will be repeated during the season.
MIREILLE, by.....GOUNOD
(Composer of Faust.)
This delightful Opera, which was the great success of the London and Paris seasons, has never been produced in America except by the Grand German Opera Company. Its first production in the city of Washington gained the very finest encomiums, and it has since taken rank with the most popular of the repertoire. The critics of the principal musical journals of London and Paris give MIREILLE a musical rank before that of Faust.
FRA DIAVOLO.....AUBER
The first production here by this Company of this wonderfully popular opera. The able critic of the Washington *Chronicle* pronounced the recent production of "Fra Diavolo" the most genuine success of the season, and the most enjoyable operatic performance ever given in that city. It is not presumption to say that no other American cast equals that of the German Opera Company in vivacity and *esprit de l'opera*. Habelman and Madame Rotter are esteemed as in their most effective *roles*; Herman's slightly surpassing in that good nature which the public everywhere accords him in order to please. Adler, the Englishman, with something national, introduces a verse of the Robbers, Russia's popular ballad—"I'm afloat, I'm afloat"—which produces the most tumultuous enthusiasm, and presents this popular basso in an entirely new feature.
LES HUGUENOTS.....MEYERBEER
This great opera, after the most careful study and rehearsal during the season, achieved last spring, at the New York Academy, the most gratifying success. It was given during the entire season, and attracted the largest attendance known to the Academy, eclipsing even that of its first production under Ullman. The cast is a strong one, and the careful study and rehearsals render the performance eminently satisfactory.
FAUST.....GOUNOD
This ever popular opera will receive one representation during the season only. Himmer and Hermanns will appear in their original *roles*. The appearance of these artists as "Faust," and "Mephistopheles" at the close of the enormously successful season of Grand Italian and Grand German Opera in Boston, was the signal for round after round of vigorous cheers. The Boston *Post* says:—"We cheerfully ascribe to this the position of the most satisfactory performance of the whole season." Palpable improvement is discernible in Hermans, who makes the "Mephistopheles" more than ever his own. Indeed, several of the best critics in Boston, Washington, and Baltimore claim a decided improvement in the quality of Hermann's magnificent voice. The opera is presented with new and magnificent costumes and properties.
On one evening will be given the following
PROGRAMME OF SUPERLATIVE STRENGTH:—
VON FLOTOW'S GRAND OPERA
PRESENTED ENTIRE.
Fourth Act Restored, as presented only by this Company,
MARTHA,
and in addition the celebrated Robin Adair act of
LA DAME BLANCHE.
This wonderfully strong programme drew in Boston the largest attendance of its entire recent seasons of Grand Italian and Grand German Opera famous as exceeding by an average of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY any former Operatic season on the American Continent.
The Boston *Journal* says:—
"The matinee on Saturday was crowded to excess. The German company is highly esteemed here and with good reason, too, for their performances evolve such quantities of good humor that it is impossible to resist their fascination. Individuality is rarely apparent, or at least objectionably so. We cite their presentation of *Martha* as an illustration. How sparkling and enlivening was the overture, played by the German orchestra and directed by the skilful Neuendorff. This led us agreeably into the play. Following it, from beginning to end, the charming music of Flotow was united with the hearty co-operative action of the singers, keeping the senses in a constant spell of delight. All of the principal songs were encored, while the concerted pieces were much applauded."
Meyerbeer's celebrated and world-renowned masterwork,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
Presented with the most perfect cast study, and rehearsal which this Grand Opera has ever yet received with this Company, and everywhere taking rank greatly before its production last season.
By the critics and operatic *dilettanti* "Robert" is believed incontestably superior to any other work of the immortal Meyerbeer, taking rank even before L'AFRICAINE.
MAGIC FLUTE.....MOZART.
This sublime Opera of the great Maestro is presented after the most careful study and rehearsal, and now attracts the largest audiences uniformly of the entire repertoire. The Opera is at present given in a most gratifying manner, and as clearly excelling all its former presentations in this country, is worthy of the large attendance which it receives.
DON GIOVANNI.....MOZART
with the famous cast which opened and again closed the wonderfully successful season of the Grand German Opera in the New York Academy, under their direction.
The Operas are mounted and costumed with the
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
JEWELS, TROPHIES, and
PARAPHERNALIA of the
CELEBRATED ESMERALDA WARDROBE.
SCALE OF PRICES.
SECURED SEAT FOR TEN NIGHTS,
TEN DOLLARS.
SECURED SEAT FOR FIVE NIGHTS, alternating with either First or Second Opera, SIX DOLLARS.
It will be observed that the prices selected are
THE LOWEST AT WHICH THE GRAND OPERA HAS BEEN PRESENTED at any point since the altered condition of the currency.
The Season Sale commences at TRUMPLER'S (late Gould's) Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
On MONDAY MORNING NEXT, February 19, 1866.
At nine o'clock, precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
THIS EVENING,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
Last Night, Last Night, Last Night
Last Night, Last Night, Last Night
Last Night, Last Night, Last Night
Last Night, Last Night, Last Night
OF
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
Henry Dunbar; Henry Dunbar;
Henry Dunbar; Henry Dunbar;
Henry Dunbar; Henry Dunbar;
Henry Dunbar; Henry Dunbar;
Henry Dunbar; Henry Dunbar;
OR,
THE OUTCASTS.
THE OUTCASTS.
THE OUTCASTS.
The Outcasts. The Outcasts.
Miss Jane Orton, Mr. F. Mordaunt, Mr. S. H. Clarke, Mr. J. T. Ward, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Miss Annie Ward, and others will appear.
MONDAY EVENING, February 19,
will be presented the gorgeous scenic Drama,
THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Curtain rises at 2:15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SATURDAY NIGHT GALA.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
COMEDY! DRAMA! FARCE!
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear in great comic characters
CLARKE as.....Jacques Strop
Dromio.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
CLARKE as.....Bertrand
Last night of Shakespeare's great creation,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Syracuse.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which the great comic Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Jacques Strop.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To commence with the Comedietta of
THE YOUNG SCAMP.
To conclude with the intensely thrilling Drama of
THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF EMMA WALLER AND MR. WALLER.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) February 17,
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
Iago.....EMMA WALLER
Othello.....Mr. WALLER
Desdemona.....Miss E. Price
To conclude with the comic Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Robert Macaire.....McKee Rankin
Jacques Strop.....Stuart Robson
MONDAY, MR. CHANFRAU AS "SAM."
Also, OLIVE LOGAN, C. J. PARSLOE, and the author of the Comedy, MR. DE WALDEN.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS.
THE CELEBRATED W. F. WALLETT,
The Child Wonder, MASTER SEIGRIST,
only six and a half years of age.
THE SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
MONS. FRANCOIS SEIGRIST,
and his Trained Dogs.
SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1221 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Drills,	Harness,
Adzes,	Saddles,
Augers,	Halters,
Vises,	Wagon Covers,
Bitts,	Buckets.
Broadaxes,	Drug and Paints,
Chisels,	Horse Medicines,
Hammers.	Hammer.
Grindstones,	B. S Bellows,
Saws,	Shovels,
Squares,	Hose,
Chests,	Hind Sail,
Knives,	Paulins,
Burring, Folding, Grooving, Turning, Wiring, and Tire-bending Machines;	Soda Fountain,
	Barrels,
	Window and Door Frames,
Corn Mills,	Doors,
Burr Mill-stones.	Ladders,
Printing Press, with Type and Font,	Window Sash,
	Anchor,
Hand Trucks,	Sugar Mill,
Hay Cutters,	Brooms,
Hay Press,	Portable Forges,
Corn Sheller,	9 Ambulances,
Fanning Mills,	6 Spring Wagons,
Tents,	2 Medical Wagons;
Axes,	1 One-horse Wagon,
Chairs,	Rope,
Desks,	Glass,
Stoves,	Iron,
Ovens,	Copper,
Cots,	Lead,
Cauldrons,	Lead Pipe,
Ox Yokes,	Cylinder Brick, etc.
Chains,	

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
2 17 8t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.
An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 10t

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.
Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb uary 9, 1866.
An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.
The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, Sulphuric, 500 lbs.,	Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,	Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,	Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,	Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,	Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,	Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,	Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,	Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,	Syrup of Squill's, 500 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,	Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.
Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.
Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
2 9 17t C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,696 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 t2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,	Augers,
Boxes,	Chisels,
Cots,	Files,
Cauldrons,	Hatchets,
Kettles,	Hammers,
Pans,	Saws,
Stoves,	Wheelbarrows,
Shovels,	Grindstones,
Chairs,	Fire Hose,
Chests,	Ladders,
Desks,	Paulins,
Wardrobes,	Pork Barrels,
Lounges,	Gas Generators,
Letter Presses,	Rags,
Spittoons,	Rope,
Tables,	Trucks,
Window Shades,	1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a Washing Machine, etc.
Doors,	
Window Frames,	

Together with a lot of
TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL,
consisting of—
86 Reel Barrows,
40 Beardslee's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Chests;
48 Wire Reels, 115 Reel Stands,
59 Gears for do., 40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.
The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
2 13 8t Depot of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE.—By direction of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be sold on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at HARPER'S FERRY, West Virginia, to wit:—
One hundred and fifty tons Cast Iron.
Five tons Wrought Iron.
One Iron Forebay Flume.
One large Turning Lathe.
One Rolling-Mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, etc., complete.
One hundred thousand Bricks (more or less).
Thirty-four Cast-iron Columns (new).
Seventy Cast-iron Window Frames.
Eight Anvil Blocks (cast).
One thousand two hundred and seventy Jossiyn's Carbines, with app

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

What Each State has Done for the Union, and What it Cost.

In the morning papers was published the report of a special committee appointed for the purpose of preparing data setting forth the amount of debt incurred by each State for war purposes, the number of soldiers supplied, and the sum which it was the duty of the United States Government to reimburse to the various Commonwealths in order to relieve them from too heavy a burden incurred. The report sets forth some interesting facts, which are a cause of State pride to every resident within our borders. It is a bright triumph for our Commonwealth to see her name second in the list in point of volunteers, yet third in point of cost. We will quote the six highest States:—

New York incurred a debt of		$111,000,000
Ohio	" "	65 000 000
Pennsylvania	" "	53 000,000
Massachusetts	" "	48 000 000
Illinois	" "	30 000,000
New Jersey	" "	22,000 000

While, however, New York had to pay for her soldiers over twice as much as Pennsylvania, yet we were enabled, with one-half as much money, to secure almost two-thirds as many soldiers. The following is the table, Illinois being approximated:—

New York enlisted	382 000	men.
Pennsylvania "	268,000	"
Ohio "	237,000	"
Illinois "	165,000	"
Massachusetts "	155 000	"
New Jersey "	123,000	"

Or, reducing it down to an average, and seeing how much it cost each State to secure each man, we have:—

New Jersey	$490	per man.
Massachusetts	382	"
New York	291	"
Ohio	274	"
Illinois	241	"
Pennsylvania	197	"

The facts thus set forth develope two causes which operated to make Pennsylvania secure soldiers at a less rate—the first of which is that the estimates given are not what it actually cost to secure each soldier, but what it cost the State. In our Commonwealth, the unparalleled munificence and wonderful patriotic liberality of our citizens, as individuals, operated as a help to relieve the State of much of her debt; for every million subscribed by the people was a million saved for the State Treasury. It therefore shows that the generosity of our people exceeded that of any resident in our sister Commonwealths. Again, the reduced average shown by us is due to the fact that the patriotism of our citizens exceeded that of others, and that the volunteers continued to supply our quota without the necessity of there being any bounties paid; hence it was much later that we commenced to buy soldiers than it was in operation in other portions of our country. There is, therefore, in the published table, cause of great pride. It demonstrates the patriotism and the individual generosity of the residents of the Keystone State, and is a testimony to the ability and economy with which our Treasury was managed by the officer selected for so important a stewardship.

The total debt contracted by all the States amounts to $475,000,000. Each Legislature has been petitioning Congress to secure the assumption on the part of the United States of her particular debt. The idea that the Government would add to its own three thousand millions five hundred millions more was preposterous. In order to compromise and be equable, it was decided that there shall be reimbursed by the United States to each of the States that furnished troops to the Union army, and also to the several Territories, and the District of Columbia, a sum equal to fifty-five dollars for each man duly entered into military or naval service of the United States during the late war, the usual number being reduced to a uniform standard of three years' service.

This would give to Pennsylvania fifteen millions of dollars, according to the published table. This would leave us a debt of but thirty-nine millions, which is certainly very small, considering the amount of assistance rendered by our State. We have thus in statistics, in refutation of all of the slanders heaped upon our State by the New York journals, an official declaration that Pennsylvania has exceeded in patriotism, liberality, and loyalty, any other State in the American Union.

Some More Tinkering with the Constitution.

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress Assembled, That the title which above all others is constantly conceded to this country throughout the world, and which is its proper title, as the paramount power of this hemisphere, to wit:—The title of America, shall hereafter supersede the term of 'the United States of America' through the adoption of the following words at the end of the first article of said Constitution:—'And do also ordain that the United States of America shall hereafter be known and styled America.'"

Such was the resolution introduced by Mr. ANDERSON, some days since, and which the New York *Times* intimates will meet the approval of a large number, if not a majority of the House. *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* says:—

"There is, consequently, nothing poetical, unpractical, or visionary in the proposal of Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, but on the contrary, it is a very sensible seizure of the opportunity afforded by the proposed reopening of the Constitution, to get in an amendment of true importance and one which will redound to the glory and true progress of the nation. With the "one term" amendment for the Presidential office, and this amendment conferring upon our Government a name, we shall be able to recommence our march to greatness, with a step which will resound throughout the earth, and which must, at least, insure the liberties and independence of the hemisphere. We shall look forward with great interest, therefore, to the time when Mr. ANDERSON'S resolution is called up for debate."

If there was any prospect of the adoption of such an egotistical and useless amendment we would enter into an argument in opposition. As it now stands, we can hardly suppose that the Congress would condescend to again amend the instrument, especially in so needless a way as the one proposed by Mr. ANDERSON.

REPEAL OF THE REAL ESTATE TAX.—Both branches of our Legislature have passed a bill repealing the State tax heretofore levied on real estate, and in lieu thereof have authorized the taxation of the stock of every bank to the amount of one per centum, and three-fourths of one per centum on the gross receipts of every railroad, canal, or transportation company incorporated by the laws of Pennsylvania. The State tax upon real estate was light, but as it was mainly assessed and collected from residents of large cities, and especially from Philadelphians, its repeal will go far towards ameliorating the present municipal tax of four per centum on real estate. It is a step, too, towards the establishment of a proper system of taxation—that of levying upon corporations and companies, instead of the masses. From the former large sums are easily and cheaply obtained, and the extra expense to them is drawn from the masses of the people. To tax real estate, and at the same time to allow the one on corporations to continue in force is, simply to tax them twice, which is manifestly wrong. It is in this way only that taxation can become oppressive in a free country. Our present system of municipal taxes might be measurably improved if, after the reduction of our Internal Revenue levy, a poll tax could be arranged for and collected. The sum needed from each individual will be small, but the amount receipted in the aggregate would be sufficiently large to warrant the reduction of the tax on real estate very materially.

"THE ANGLO-SAXON, Latin, and Greek races," says the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, "are the only people who have attained the intelligence necessary to construct republican institutions upon the basis of popular elections. The Greeks and Romans failed from the effects of the poison of factional hatred and sectional power. Our Republic can be annihilated by the same causes, and liberty, with the blessings of peace, be lost in an American edition of the dark days of Europe. To let the negro alone is to secure not only his welfare, but the blessings of free institutions to the whites and blacks alike, making one dependent upon the other in the battle of life."

Of course! We perfectly agree with our contemporary, that if everybody would only let the negro alone, he would rise by example, and be elevated by contact with the more educated white. But if his friends are willing to let him take care of himself, his foes are not. The very men by whom it is supposed that he will be dignified by association with, or as our friend romantically expresses it, be "dependent upon in the battle of life," are desirous of crushing out every effort to improve, of preventing the very advancement to accomplish which the *Old Dominion* urges that the negro be left alone. If the enemies and tyrants of the black will only leave him alone, his friends will do likewise; but while he is oppressed, simple justice compels us to defend him from danger.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The Committee of the House of Representatives upon Naval Affairs arrived at the Continental last evening. The following gentlemen compose this Committee:—Messrs. William A. Darling, of New York; Francis C. Le Blond, of Ohio; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut; Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland; and William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts; John A. Griswold, of New York; and Frederick A. Pike, of Maine, the other members of the Committee, are not with the delegation, important business detaining them in Washington. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Captain G. V. Fox, is also one of the party. How comes it that quite a number of the Pennsylvania Representatives who are at present in the city were omitted in the list of invitations upon this gay and festive occasion. Messrs. O'Neill, Myers, and M. Russell Thayer could have thrown some light upon the subject if they had been invited to accompany the delegation. This morning the whole delegation started for League Island, to inspect the iron-clads, and also to make an examination of the locality as a site for a naval depot. As this is a question in which the citizens of Philadelphia are deeply interested, the visit of the Naval Committee is one of great importance. The location of the contemplated Navy Yard has been thoroughly discussed, and we believe that League Island is better adapted to the purpose than any other yet suggested. The result of this investigation of the Committee will be embraced in the report which will shortly be presented to Congress.

John Mitchel Indorses O'Mahony.

NEW YORK, February 16.—To the Editor of the *World*:—Please to give insertion to the accompanying extract, and oblige your obedient servant, JOHN O'MAHONY.

PARIS, * * * January 27.—Dear O'Mahony:—I congratulate you on having got rid of the title of president, and also got rid of the Constitution and of the Senate.

I saw that matters were coming to that point, and that there would be, infallibly, an open rupture. I have read your message, and find it very satisfactory. No doubt the real and sincere Irishmen who desire the success of our cause will rally round you, and probably the organization will be as strong as ever.

* * * * * * *

Very truly, your friend, JOHN MITCHELL.
JOHN O'MAHONY, Esq.

—General F. J. Herron has been elected Director of the new National Bank in New Orleans.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The Philadelphia List was before the Court this morning. Only one case was argued, and that presented no feature of public interest.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong. Ashmead vs. The Protestant Episcopal Book Society. Before reported. The evidence in this case is closed and counsel were engaged this morning in its argument. The case will probably go to the jury under the charge of the Court to-day.

DISTRICT COURT, IN BANC—Judges Stroud and Hare.—The regular Saturday motion lists were before the court.

In the case of Schrayshuen vs. The Secretary Fire Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance on a lot of hay, before reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1024·60.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—The Saturday motion lists were under consideration.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The morning was occupied with the hearing of habeas corpus cases.

Judge Ludlow, in the case of Charles M. Bomeister and A. E. Roland, charged with conspiracy to defraud and obtain money under false pretense from Benjamin Leiz, which was heard Saturday last on habeas corpus, said the facts developed by the evidence were such as to require an explanation before a jury. He would therefore hold the defendants for trial.

The case of Dr. H. K. Eaton who, with B. T. Wrigley, a man named Wilcox, and others, on a charge with conspiring to cheat and defraud, and with obtaining money under false pretenses, in connection with the Era Oil Company, was also called up, and was being heard on habeas corpus. The complainant against Eaton is Charles T. Yakes, a Third street broker. The evidence this morning was but a repetition of that heard before Alderman Beitler at the preliminary hearing, concluded on Wednesday of this week, and which was published in this paper at the time.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. Kelly, convicted during the week of being connected with a burglary at the tavern of Mr. Sagas, at Point Breeze, to the commission of which, a man indicted with him, named McLaughlin, plead guilty, was argued by his counsel, Mr. O'Byrne.

General Weitzel's Farewell to His Troops.

General Weitzel's farewell order to the 25th Army Corps is dated "In the field, Texas," January 31. After announcing Colonel L. G. Brown as his successor, he says that although the 25th was the youngest corps in the service, and did not have as many opportunities as others to distinguish itself, it always did what it was ordered. Its organization was an experiment, which has proved a perfect success. The conduct of its soldiers has been such as to draw praise from persons most prejudiced against color, and there is no record which should give the colored race more pride than that left by the 25th Corps.

—General Forrest is represented to have reached Vera Cruz, and to be in very poor circumstances.

—The safe in the railroad ticket office at Binghamton, N. Y., was robbed on Sunday morning of $7000. About $60,000 were left behind, including $2200 for the Metropolitan Bank. The loss falls on the American Express Company.

—Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, has requested Secretary Stanton to allow the soldiers' barracks on Gallouge's Island to remain undisturbed, with a view of using them for hospital purposes, if the cholera comes.

—Among the causes of fires in London last year the following are reported:—Airing linen, 11; children playing with fire, 33; "a dog," 1; fusees, 3; intoxication, 4; lightning, 2; lights thrown down the area, 8; lime slacking, 9; and lucifers, 24.

—From a summary just published of vessels launched in England in 1865 by various builders, together with orders on hand on the 1st of January, 1866, it appears that in 1865 the tonnage of vessels launched amounted to 158,300, whilst that of the vessels on hand was 117,973.

—The people at Bombay subscribed liberally to pay an Italian opera company for a visit, when the impressario pocketed the cash and left under alleged apprehension of the cholera. A man with no more bowels was in no danger of the cholera.

—Tinsel is the vogue; every article of dress glitters. White tulles and tarletanes are gilded with gold sports or stars, or embroidered with flies and birds in black and gold, blue and gold, red and silver, etc. The bouillonnes and flounces of the skirts are draped up with gold chains.

—Miss Maria Baldwin has filled the chair of Professor of Greek and Latin languages in Kansas University for the past year. She is only twenty-one years old. An old bachelor says it is dreadful to think of a lady who is mistress of three tongues.

—During the war nine Rebel Generals belonging to Tennessee were killed—Zollicoffer, Robert Hatton, James Rains, Stearns, Preston Smith, Strahl, Carter, John Adams, and E. C. Tyler, the latter the last general officer killed upon either side.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY!

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE,

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE,

BY WILKIE COLLINS,

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All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 1t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION MEETING IN BEHALF OF FREEDMEN.—here will be a Union Meeting of the friends of the religious education of the Freedmen on Sabbath Evening 18th, at 7½ o'clock in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dr. Edwards), corner of ARCH and EIGHTEENTH Streets.

The object of the meeting is to awaken a more earnest interest in the work of the "General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen."

The Reverend S. C. LOGAN, Secretary of this committee, who has been listened to with great interest by many religious bodies, both East and West, will present the conduct of the work under his direction, and the true claims of the black race upon the Church.

There will also be addresses by Drs. BEEBE, CROWELL and REED.

All are earnestly invited to attend. 1t*

ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Washington avenue.—Missionary Services to-morrow: Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev R. J. CARSON; Sabbath School Offerings, with mottoes, emblems, addresses, singing, etc., at 2½ o'clock, and addresses at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth street.—services on Sunday 18th inst. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—"Raising the Widow's Son at Zarephath." Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below WALNUT.—Service in the Morning at 10½ A. M., and in the Evening at 7½. Rev. E. HEBER NEWTON will enter upon his duties as Rector of the Church.

BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH Street west of Twenty-first.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and Children's and Parents' Monthly Meeting at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR and R. G. S. MCNEILLE.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, BROAD and LOMBARD.—Communion Service. Preaching in the evening by Rev. Dr. DALES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERVICES of the TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be held on Sunday, February 18. Rev. Bishop KINGSLEY will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. DURBIN in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SCOTT M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Tasker.—Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. PENNELL COOMBE; 2 o'clock, Sabbath School Missionary Anniversary.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. R. W. HENRY D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Second of Sermons to the Young in the Evening."

REV. J. R. GATES WILL PREACH in the FIRST AFRICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) by Rev. E. H. NEVIN. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SALEM M. E. CHURCH.—REV. MR. McBRIDE, to morrow and next week. Revivals still in progress.

"COME."—SERMON BY T. H. STOCKTON, ELEVENTH and WOOD, Sabbath 3½ P. M.

KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN Church—"The Perpetuity of the Sabbath Law," at 3½ o'clock.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG—AT Olivet Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HESTONville.—Rev. A. M. JELLY, to-morrow at 10½ and 3½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,

AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

SUBJECT:

"Down with Free Trade and Toadyism to England, and Up with Irish Nationality and American Industry."

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Kromer's, No. 403 Chesnut street, and the "Evening Programme" Office, No. 431 Chesnut street 2 17 3t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

AT CONCERT HALL.

The subject of

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,

WILL BE

"WORK AND WORKMEN."

Sale of tickets will commence at

12 o'clock Saturday, 17th Inst.,

At CLAXTON'S, (late Martien's).

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

A limited number of tickets for reserved seats will be sold at 25 cents extra. 2 17 4t

SKATING.

GRAND SKATING MATINEE,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

BY THE SKATORIAL QUEEN.

MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,

The Greatest Lady Skater in the World.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th inst., from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Sold at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut; Risley's Bookstand, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy of Music 2 15 3t*

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—LET US NOT be compelled to turn away the hungry, cold, half-clad soldier's widow and orphan, or him who fought and bled for us without some aid.

Citizens of Philadelphia—Americans:—Shall you allow this thing to be? Let it never have been written—may I never see the day when I shall have to say to the hungry soldier or the hungry widow and children of our soldiers, "There is nothing to give you."

The following Advisory Committee will have "City Pastor's" work under their direction and supervision, audit his accounts, and satisfy the public in regard to the whole work.

Ex-Governor POLLOCK.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE.
JAMES H. ORNE, Esq.

Contributions can be left with any of these gentlemen.

Contributions of money and coal should be sent to "City Pastor," Superintendent or Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philadelphia. Contributions of clothing and food to Mrs. "City Pastor," Superintendent of Clothing Department.

Miss H. MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

Applications for aid attended to every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Applicants if possible, will come recommended as worthy and needy. 2 3 sw 8t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Professor R. E. RODGERS, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver a second Lecture for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, on

MONDAY EVENING, February 19, 1866.

The design of this Lecture will be to illustrate by EXPERIMENTS and otherwise the wonderful transmutations of those new agencies and materials which make up the great operations of Nature.

Among the experiments will be a variety in CHEMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, and on the ATMOSPHERE.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents, secured seats without extra charge.

Tickets for sale at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets. [2 16 3t

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BEACON OIL COMPANY will be held on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the second story of the Girard Bank, north side, to consider the expediency of diminishing the Capital Stock of said Company to forty-five thousand dollars.

T. J. ELLIOT,
C. A. WALBORN,
E. R. MEYERS,
J. GATES,
S. P. HANCOCK. } Directors.

2 3 to 17 3t*

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1t2

PROFESSOR SCHAEFFER WILL organize his Regular Public German Courses at the UNIVERSITY, NINTH street, above Chesnut, on MONDAY, February 19, at 7 o'clock P. M. Class or "Family." Tickets from $10 to $25 each. Admission free. 1t*

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
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They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

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SKATERS, TAKE NOTICE!

SKATERS, TAKE NOTICE!

NEW CLEAR WATER ICE ON THE WEST UNION PARK.

FOURTH AND DIAMOND.

FOURTH AND DIAMOND.

The East Park was used yesterday afternoon and evening.

The West Park being reserved for TO-DAY.

Come and see yourself in the ICY MIRROR.

By earnest solicitation of many friends and subscribers, there will be a repetition of the

GRAND MASQUERADE, FANCY, AND CITIZEN'S CARNIVAL,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, February 19. Weather favorable. 1t

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NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

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PARK FLOODED LAST NIGHT.

A perfect sheet of new ice.

Music and illumination this evening.

Take the Ridge Avenue Cars. 1t*

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Also, a large line of

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All the leading makes of

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FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,

Opposite the Continental.

Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 9, ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Tenth street. 1t* J. HARVEY, No. 319 WALNUT Street, up stairs.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

CHARLES F. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

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GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES.

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY

From $3 to $50,

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From $500 *to* $10,000,

IN CASE OF DEATH, AND

$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,

FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

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Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler, Coal Merchants, No. 323 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers, Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 2 17 1m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

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8,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
		$461,061·45
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,300·00
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,481 95
Premium notes secured by policies		504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52 499·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks		65 824 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10 223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

$544,492·92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entailing it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work.	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

LOCKWOOD'S NEW

COLLAR.

MOLDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the Trade they have just brought out a NEW MOLDED COLLAR, *having more Space for the Cravat, and in all respects better fit we and better shaped than any Article before introduced* (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars").

The paper is *solid* and will not split, and is consequently *stronger and more durable* than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the *bond, deed, and bank note paper* for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best cloth lined goods, and are guaranteed the best of all Paper Collars made.

Each Collar is branded with an "ARROW" which has been registered in the United States Circuit Court as our Trade Mark for this quality of goods.

A New Line of Discounts Offered to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MFG. CO.,

Nos. 255 and 259 S. Third Street,

2 17 stuth2w rp] PHILADELPHIA, or

[No. 93 READE STREET, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

FERELLI'S OPERA.—*Lucrezia Borgia* was given last evening with a degree of excellence and perfection that deserves the very highest eulogium. Indeed, the fact of the company being amateurs was quite forgotten, from the admirable manner in which the *ensemble* was given and each individual part performed.

Mrs. Davis, already a fine musician, the sister of our fine pianist Mr. Charles Jarvis, has a most magnificent voice. It is a high mezzo-soprano, of a most sympathetic quality, full of power, and highly dramatic. She has also admirable style, soul, fire, and expression, and in *Lucrezia Borgia*, last evening, made so an quivocal a success not as an amateur, but as an artist, that, should such be her desire, she can, whenever she chooses, assume her place amongst the *prime donne* of the *real* opera. Of course, she wants experience of stage business-walk, action, etc., but the feeling and intention are there, and very little practice will bring the rest. Mr. Taylor made a grand and imposing "Duke," though this is the first time we have heard him in opera. He can scarcely be looked on as an amateur, being accustomed to face the public in concerts. He sang the "Duke" with great effect. His cavatina was given with much power and spirit. We have few such basses on the stage. Mr. Waterman has improved wonderfully from last year. He sang the music of "Gennaro" with correctness and dramatic effect. His pronunciation of Italian was the best of the whole company, and his recitative was well given. Miss Deseze has also improved; she has lost the uncertainty of intonation that marked her voice, and has acquired an excellent style; she scarcely, however, yet sustains her voice sufficiently, but, as a whole, her performance of "Orsini" was satisfactory. The chorus was as fine as possible; in fact, excepting a little stiffness in the acting, the performance might have taken rank, and a high rank, as a regular artistic opera. The trio was encored, and given with immense power and effect. The *ensemble* was perfect, showing careful rehearsals.

Signor Perelli is forming a school of art which will make Philadelphia, in time, the musical city of the Union. His indomitable perseverance, his knowledge, his taste, his enthusiasm, all fit him for the leader of a new idea. As a teacher he has a magnetism about him that takes the pupil unconsciously from a mere student into art regions. His operas this year show this in their progress from last year. *Lucrezia* was a grand success, intensely enjoyable, and was highly appreciated by a large and fashionable audience.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Waller appeared as "Hamlet" and "Meg Merrilies" to a very crowded house. There was great curiosity to see a lady in the former part, not usually in the male *repertoire* of our actresses. Mrs. Waller's voice and readings, intelligent, deeply studied, and felt, as all poetry and fine language is with her, were sure to present a fine and sympathetic rendition of this most difficult and trying part. Mrs. Waller's impersonation is dreamy, profound, full of feeling, utterly original, and entirely free from rant. It is to be regretted that this lady, who has elevated the style of the drama for the last two weeks, should not remain longer. The admiration for her genius was increased with the taste we have had of her quality, and it is with a sigh of regret that we see her depart.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Henry Dunbar* for the last time. We should have liked it for a week longer at least. Such admirable and individual acting, such a fine combination, is rarely seen and can never be forgotten. Miss Orton has achieved greatness by her "Margaret Wentworth." This is the last time, at least at present, that this play will be given.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke gives us the *Comedy of Errors*, and other entertainments, all welcome to the audience, who enjoy this fine artist's genial presence.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The circus entertainment is at out to close and dramatic performances resumed at this popular place of amusement. Mr. Wallett's engagement has been entirely successful, and his ancient reputation as a jester has been sustained. Under the new *regime* the popular vaudeville performances will be resumed, and the old favorites will again take possession of the boards.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—This distinguished orator will deliver an address at the Academy of Music on next Tuesday evening, upon the following subject—"Down with Free Trade and Toadyism to England, and up with Irish Nationality and American Industry." Mr. Train is an admirable specimen of the energetic Yankee, and generally gets off some good ideas, in his particularly attractive style. Everybody should be at the Academy on Tuesday night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

DISEASED MEATS IN OUR MARKETS.—There can be no doubt that vast quantities of diseased meats are annually disposed of in our markets, either in the shape of the "raw material," or worked up into sausage, mince-meat, and so forth. The unsuspecting public of course buy, are satisfied, and grow unaccountably ill; and the blame is laid to typhoid fever or exposure at the skating-parks. The miracle is that pestilence is not prevalent with us now, as in European cities. Elsewhere we record the poisoning of a whole family from the use of diseased pork. There is danger, too, that diseased beef may be sold in our markets. More than a month ago we stated that an epidemic disease prevailed among the cattle in Montgomery county, and that the diseased meat was liable to be brought to Philadelphia and exposed for sale.

On Monday, at a meeting of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, the matter was brought up for discussion, and the Association was addressed by a prominent physician who has devoted much time and attention to an analysis of it. The disease, he states, prevails to a greater extent in the lower and middle portions of Montgomery county than anywhere else within fifty miles of Philadelphia; and although the very meagre description of the European disease received here has prevented a comparative analysis, there can be no doubt whatever of the fact, that this plague, if not the rinderpest, is certainly equally contagious and fatal.

The Society, fully conscious of the importance of the subject, has appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature, and press upon it the necessity for instant action to prevent the sale of the infected animals, and to stop, if possible, the course of the plague.

There can be no doubt that the subject will receive prompt attention in Harrisburg, and until it receives publicity through the action of the Legislature we have little hope that our councilmen will awaken to its importance. There can be no question as to their duty in the matter. It is plainly and manifestly to call for an immediate and thorough investigation, and at the same time to instruct the Board of Health to exercise stringent sanitary precautions relative to the sale of meat and milk. The society alluded to above passed a series of resolutions recommending farmers not to sell their deceased cattle but while the larger number would act conscientiously in regard to it, there are very many to whom the prospect of obtaining a small sum, and having the sick cattle removed without trouble to themselves, would be a sufficient inducement to close their eyes to the intention of the speculator and the ultimate destination of the meat.

We find in foreign exchanges accounts of the *trichina*, or pork disease, that fearful malady which is raging in Germany. Instead of a disease proper, it is an affection of worms, the larvæ of which are taken into the human stomach by eating pork, and are there hatched in millions, finding their way into all parts of the body, and literally eating up the patient alive! The disease is not entirely unknown to the old medical writers, but its recent appearance has given the first opportunity for a tolerably clear apprehension of its nature. In a small factory village, a large number of the operatives who partook of pork, purchased from the same butcher, were taken suddenly sick to the number of three hundred. The disease in its symptoms somewhat resembled cholera, and was treated therefore, accordingly, with opium, which was the worst possible thing that could have been done.

There was soon discovered, however, imbedded in the flesh of some who had died, an immense number of small microscopic creatures. These again were traced back to the flesh of the hog, where they were discovered in the form of *crysali*, imbedded in a little shell of lime. These, on being subjected to a slight degree of heat, speedily brought forth myriads of small parasites of various forms and sizes, a dozen of which were frequently found in a piece of tissue as large as a pin-head. This process in incubation was discovered to have been produced in the intestines of those who had eaten the pork, by the animal warmth of the stomach. Thus freed from their shells, the creatures make their way through the walls of the intestines in every direction, choosing the hard and fleshy tissues especially; and none of them have yet been found circulating in the blood. Thousands of them have been found imbedded in the arms, boring their way along, and living off the country as they advanced. They are, however, so small as to leave no serious injury behind, except perhaps a very serious inflammation of the muscles, and a severe swelling, which, however, goes away if the patient survives.

Great numbers have died of the disease; but if one can survive for three or four weeks, by that time the "trichinæ" incase themselves in their shells and lie dormant, doing no further harm. It has been proposed, by high medical authority, to assist them in thus incasing themselves by administering lime to patients, which is the substance of which the shell is composed. But no beneficial effects from such a treatment, or from any other, have yet been reported. The "trichine" is said to have come, originally, from the "field-mouse," which the "pig," by eating, introduces into his system, and he, by second-hand, into the systems of men. Very amusing are the German caricatures of a table served with knives, forks, etc. etc., and a small microscope placed beside the plate, to confirm the confidence of "the boarders" in the dinner which is to be brought in.

A PHYSICIAN KNOCKED DOWN AND FATALLY INJURED.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Dr. William Mount, a prominent Cincinnati physician, who was on a visit to this city, and stopping at the Girard House, was fatally injured by being knocked down and run over at the crossing at Fourth and Arch streets. It appears that a colored man in the employ of Howell & Bourke was driving the wagon along Arch street at a rapid rate, and just as he was being checked by a police officer the vehicle struck the Doctor in the head, inflicting a terrible wound. The injured party was taken to the Girard House, where medical attendance was at once secured, but it was of no avail, for he breathed his last this morning about 3 o'clock. The colored man has been arrested, and will be held until the affair receives proper investigation.

A "KNUCK" "NABBED."—Michael Hazlett belongs to that class of our fellow-citizens professionally yclept "Knucks," whose business it is to make their digitals acquainted with the inside of unsuspecting citizens' pockets, and abstract therefrom any valuables that may be stored in such receptacles. Yesterday afternoon he endeavored to exercise his professional abilities on a gentleman in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Market streets. He was rewarded for his pains with the temporary possession of forty dollars, taken from said gentleman's pockets. He was "nabbed," however, and compelled to disgorge, and taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him for a further hearing this afternoon.

A DISHONEST BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER.—James O'Brien keeps a boarding-house on Front street, and his guests are composed entirely of sailors. Yesterday one of these sons of the sea transferred his quarters from his bunk on board a vessel to a bedroom at O'Brien's boarding-house. The sailor had in his possession, when he took boarding with O'Brien, the sum of $100, and a quantity of clothing. O'Brien was charged with taking possession of the same without consulting the sailor in the matter, for which irregular course of proceeding he was ushered into the presence of Alderman Beitler, who held him to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge of larceny.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE VISIT LEAGUE ISLAND THIS MORNING.—The Naval Committee from Washington arrived in this city last evening, and took rooms at the Continental. This morning the Committee, accompanied by Secretary Fox, Hon. William D. Kelley, and his Honor Mayor McMichael, left the city for the purpose of making a tour of inspection of the iron-clads moored in the back channel, which separates League Island from the "Neck." The distinguished party will spend most of the day among the iron clads, and return to the city early in the evening.

LIFE INSURANCE. — Messrs. Betts & Reeves, agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, have issued a very readable pamphlet, containing an immense amount of valuable information in regard to the comparative longevity of life in various countries. The facts embraced in the little *brochure* prove the propriety of preparing, while in robust health, for the coming of disease and death. The statistical facts are worthy of consideration, especially of those who have families dependent upon them for support.

A LIGHT THEFT.—John Stafford and John McDonnell are hands on board a brig lying, at present, a little north of Race street wharf, in the Delaware. A portion of the cargo of said brig consisted of boxes of candles, and said hands taking a fancy to the same, and probably desiring light, appropriated some of these boxes to themselves, without consulting anybody in the matter. They were accordingly arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held them in $800 bail each.

MR. MILTON B. HOLT, one of the victims of the sad accident on the Bloomfield Branch of the Morris and Essex Railroad last week, took out a $10,000 policy in the Accidental Insurance Company of New York, for the benefit of his mother. She is thus left independent of friends, and beyond want, while it only cost him $50. Reader, "a word to the wise is sufficient." Branch office, No. 419 Chesnut street. Frank O. Allen, Manager.

SLIGHT FIRE THIS MORNING.—This morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, a slight fire occurred at the dwelling-house northeast corner of York avenue and Buttonwood street.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—We copy the following complimentary notice from to-day's issue of the *Press:*—

We would call special attention to our insurance column this morning. In it will be found the statements of four first-class Insurance Companies. It is wholly needless to inform the readers of the *Press*, in this advanced age, of the benefits to be derived from having their property and person insured in a good institution.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company, of New York, of which O. Barcenwerper is the agent, presents a fine exhibit of its workings during the past year.

The United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, with a capital of $100,000, has also been doing a fine business. If the capital should from any cause be impaired to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars, or more, the stockholders are called upon to make good the deficiency.

The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, with a capital stock of $300,000, also presents a fair exhibit of its business for the past year. It refers in its card to some of our best business men.

The New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, of New York, has many superior claims which demand the attention of all persons desirous of having their property secured in a good company. Mr. O. Bardenwerper is the agent for Pennsylvania.

A COUPLE OF NEW CONUNDRUMS.—

1. Why do sensible people seem to dislike being landlords?

Because, though by purchasing damaged clothing they will have plenty of *rents to take in*, they prefer buying Bennett's goods, in which "rents" do not make their appearance.

2. Why is a suit from the Tower like Forrest's performance of Othello?

Because it is an excellent specimen of *seaming*.

We have the largest and best stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, all FRESH, FASHIONABLE and SOUND, which we are selling at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, for either SOUND or DAMAGED goods. TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

"THEY CURE?"—What cures? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, Ayer's Pills for a purgative, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

To GENTLEMEN
To Gentlemen
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"I don't read advertisements."

Some people think it is a waste of time, but those who *do read our advertisements* and profit by them, find themselves well repaid by lower prices and really better clothing than that for which they have paid the old-fashioned high prices. Those who *understand* our facilities for getting goods at first hands, and who know by experience that our style or workmanship are not surpassed, *have the advantage of their neighbors*, who have not been to our house, and who persist in paying big prices for only medium goods. *Let it be fairly understood, we buy cheap and sell cheap.* WE EMPLOY THE BEST CUTTERS and best workmen, and ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION to our customers, and REALLY give them a BETTER VALUE for their money than they can get elsewhere. COME AND TEST IT FOR YOURSELF. An immense stock of fine ready-made Clothing for gentlemen and youth. Custom department with a splendid stock of piece goods.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothing House,
Southeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE "WINOOSKI" AND "ALGONQUIN."—The race of these hitherto *fast* boats is terminated. We cannot better give the result than by copying from the *Algonquin's* Log, which she took along with her, and judging from her speed, must have had it in tow behind her:—

Tuesday, 13th, noon.—Took a fair start from Brooklyn Navy Yard; kept in sight of the *Winooski* for nearly half an hour. The engineer, mistaking the pilot's signal, "took something to drink" instead of "wet the whistle."

8 P. M.—Passed safely out of Hell Gate; learned the *Winooski* had gone that way about three hours ago. An accident happened to the larboard binnacle light of the *Algonquin*; the wick wanted trimming and the scissors had been left at the Navy Yard it having been understood that no scissors were to be carried by either boat.

Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Got under way again, having laid by over night; the pilot said he didn't think it would be so dark. Saw the *Winooski* returning home, she having been three days out, we only on our second day, owing to a misunderstanding. The instructions to the engineer and the pilot were to wear their old clothes, while it was observed that every one of the officers on board the *Winooski* were dressed in new suits, from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental. Orders have been issued since for the officers of the *Algonquin* to do the same. Had that been understood at the start things would have been different.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It does better and finer work than any of its rivals; is the only machine capable of making the lock and knot stitches; the only machine having a uniform tension of upper and lower thread; the only machine that has the reversible feed motion enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor, and owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—We have heard a story of how Homer's Iliad was once written in characters so minute that the whole could be inclosed in a nutshell. We would not like to undertake to put the whole of Homer in so small a space; but we put a world of truth in a nut-shell when we declare that it is the part of true wisdom to buy all winter coal from the extensive coal yards of W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue.

MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.—We would invite the attention of our readers to G. Pelman's first special sale of mantel, pier, and looking-glasses; oil paintings, engravings, etc., to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

AT REDUCED PRICES—Fine styles Photographs of superior execution. Splendid portraits, life size oil colored Photographs and Cartes de Visite, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
7 30s and 5-20s.
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
DREXEL & Co., 34 South Third street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

DOYLE—LAYTON.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. Kearney, at St. Martin's Church, New Derry, Mr. P. DOYLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MAGGIE S. LAYTON, of Westmoreland county, Pa.

PAULL—SPACKMAN.—In West Chester, Pa., on the 15th instant, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. William E. Moore, Mr. WILLIAM H. PAULL, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNA SPACKMAN, of West Chester, Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

BECK.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM BECK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Seventh and Catharine streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

FALLOWS.—CATHARINE SARAH, the beloved wife of James Fallows, died suddenly on the 14th instant, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Sciota street, above Forty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HOFFMAN.—On the 14th instant, LIZZIE G. HOFFMAN, daughter of Hiram H. and Lizzie Hoffman, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1217 Carlton street, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HUNT.—On the evening of the 15th instant, JOHN HUNT, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1717 Market street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to New Jerusalem Church, Upper Darby.

McKENNA.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., PATRICK McKENNA, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 1518 Pearl street.

STEWART.—On the 14th inst., JANE STEWART, relict of the late Andrew Stewart, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, N. E. corner of Twenty-seventh and Federal streets, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

STOEVER.—ANNIE M., wife of William H. Stoever.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Main and Mehl streets, Germantown, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WHITE.—On the 15th instant, SARAH, wife of Samuel White, aged 74 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Captain John White, No. 1028 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

DOOR BELLS, CRANKS, PULLEYS, CHECK Springs, Knob Slide and Flush Bell Pulls, Mortise Cranks, Annealed Wire Bell Staples, Malleable Iron Cranks, Spikes, and Carriages and Door Knockers, for sale by THUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ROPE HALTERS.—DROVERS AND OTHERS can buy them for their horses, singly or by the dozen, at THUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO CLOSE OUT BALANCE OF STOCK OF Skates, we have reduced them to and below wholesale rates. Also for sale Heel Plates Straps, Skaters' Gimlets etc; and you can get your Skates correctly sharpened up at THUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14 1y

AUCTION SALES.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,
(Late with M. Thomas & Sons).
STORE, No. 338 CHESNUT Street.

Sale No. 1045 Green street.
SPLENDID FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO, PAINTINGS, LARGE MIRROR, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1045 Green street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including Suits Splendid Walnut and Plush Drawing-room Furniture, Handsome Chamber Suites finished in oil, Etagere sideboard, Elegant Rosewood 7 octave Piano Forte made by Steinway, French Plate Mantel Mirrors 78 by 36 inches, Fine Oil Paintings, Rich Satin Lambrequin and Lace Curtains, Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets, French China Dinner and Tea Sets etc.
Also, Kitchen Furniture.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale, or previously by obtaining an order from the auctioneers. 2 17 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

G. PELMAN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF MANTEL, PIER AND LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND CARTE DE VISITE FRAMES.
G. Pelman announces his first sale of finest quality mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, oil paintings, engravings, chrome lithographs, photograph and carte de visite frames, will take place at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Tuesday Morning,
February 20 at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, of every description and size, in walnut, rosewood, and gilt; pier and bracket tables, walnut and rosewood; steel engravings, plain and colored; lithographs, chromos, with or without frames; also a lot of carte de visite frames.
Sale positively without reserve, as Mr. Pelman is compelled to make the above sale on account of extensive alterations on his premises. 2 13 6t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN! GERMANTOWN!

Any person desiring to establish a first-class Boarding House or Boarding School at Germantown can now purchase one of the most desirable places for such purpose in the Twenty-second Ward.
The property known as the White Swan Hotel, at Mount Airy, Germantown, will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms.
The main building is of stone, four stories in height, and contains thirty-one rooms.
There are about two acres of ground in good condition. There are out-buildings which, with a trifling outlay, could be converted into eight convenient dwellings, or would make additional accommodations for boarders or scholars.
Such an opportunity to secure a desirable location may not again be offered, and any one desiring to purchase should apply at once.
Immediate possession can be given.
For full terms and particulars apply to
ROBERT THOMAS, Conveyancer,
MAIN Street, near Walnut Lane,
2 17 3t* Germantown.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.
Address, in real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2011 2 15 6t*

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

WANTED,
A GOOD FIRST-CLASS
OPERATIC SINGER.
Apply at P. O'NEAL'S CASINO,
No. 59 WARREN Street, Trenton, N. J.
Will receive a first-class salary. 1t*

WRIGHT'S FRESH TOMATOES, OF MY OWN CANNING.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER CAN.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR
LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT
on the part of our
LADY PATRONS
a desire to procure an article
OF TOILET
in which they
COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,
and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to
THE INJURY
OF
THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM
a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.
WARRANTED TO BE SO.
In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,
AND
REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,
THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,
who, after giving our preparation,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ENAMEL OF AMERICA,
A FAIR TRIAL,
THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY
IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE
THE APPEARANCE OF
THE SKIN.
It will really remove
FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,
and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a
BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.
It will conceal the marks of
SMALLPOX,
AND IT WILL
INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
ALL
ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS
AND
FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
making the skin as white and smooth as
IVORY.
LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS,
or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to
CALL AND TRY IT,
and satisfy yourself before you
PURCHASE IT.
A Bottle
ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,
FOR LADIES TO USE,
WITHOUT CHARGE,
AT
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S
BEAUTIFUL STORE,
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.
Single Bottle $1 00
Six Bottles 5 00
FOR SALE BY
DYOTT & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
GLENN & CO.,
HUNT & CO.,
HARRISON & ARMSTRONG,
Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.
are the sole Agents for the
VERY DELIGHTFUL
ENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS. 1 23 mwsSm

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,
Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.
Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,
Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Junction Railroad Second Mortgage 6's,
Endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bonds due in 1910. Coupons paid in full free of all taxation. The limit on these Bonds has recently been reduced, so that we can now offer them at a very low price.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.
Interest allowed on deposits.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 12 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
We would call your attention to
NEW GAS REGULATOR,
INVENTED BY
DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,
(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.
Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—
FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it great sensibility of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.
SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the danger resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.
Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.
To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.
LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the
"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"
Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.
The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.
"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."
The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our
SCALE WAREHOUSE
In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the
CRESSON REGULATOR.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
1 24 mwslm No. 715 CHESNUT STREET

IT WILL PAY
TO ADVERTISE
IN COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS!
The undersigned is agent for the best country papers in all parts of the United States, and contracts for advertising at the publishers' lowest rates. His system of advertising is such that no one who designs to make his business known in many different sections of the country should fail to avail themselves of it. He recommends and represents only well-established papers and guarantees careful insertions of advertisements in all cases.
WILMER ATKINSON,
No. 611 Chesnut Street,
2 17 stuth3t SECOND FLOOR.

WRIGHT HAS JUST IMPORTED A FRESH lot of
TABLE OIL,
BONELESS SARDINES, and
ANCHOVIES.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

ITALIAN MACCARONI,
VERMICELLI,
PARMASAN CHEESE,
FRESH IMPORTED.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 17 6t*

WINSLOW'S CELEBRATED GREEN CORN,
35 CENTS PER CAN.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK

February.

Monday, 12.—Freshet in the Schuylkill. Chesnut Street Bridge safe. Having withstood so many attacks from the land forces it was impervious to an assault by water, and it now stands as ice blockade to all travel in that direction.

Tuesday, 13.—General B. F. Butler buys ground on the James river to erect a mill upon. It is believed among sporting circles that, as he is down there, and General Grant in Washington, the "mill" will be *between* him and the Lieutenant-General.

Wednesday, 14.—Forney's *Stage* upset by trying to run over a Hill corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. The name of the Hill terrified the driver, Hemp-Hill.

Thursday, 15.—Race of the *Winooski* and the *Algonquin* again on the carpet. After playing "puesy wan's a corner" around Faulkner Island for three days, both boats returned, entirely satisfied that it was the best boat.

Friday, 16.—Petition of German names, headed by Prof. Rinder, one mile long, presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of Sunday Cars and Sunday Carnivals. This is the commencement of the real "Rinder-Pest" among the horses.

Saturday, 17.—Series Column Day. The Editor having been absorbed by reading the Congressional Debates on Constitutional Amendments, has neglected his own Constitution. He now proposes, as an amendment, to give no more *serious* attention to Congress.

Proceedings in Congress.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction of the Capitol, reported the Hot Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, with the Amendment so as to read as follows:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, including the Rotunda, that the following articles be proposed to the members of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution, and shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, viz.:—Representatives and Members of Congress shall, on leaving their seats, go straight to their Hotels and Boarding-houses, (as Homes they are supposed to have none), and not linger around the restaurant of the Capitol; and there shall be neither Cakes or Candies sold in the Rotunda or involuntary servitude behind any Candy or Cake stand by any party, without distinction of race or color, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided*, nothing in this clause shall exclude Bootblacks, Italian or African, nor Indians, untaxed, from their usual avocations in the Rotunda; but shall refer particularly to Americans of African or Irish descent selling things that are at variance with the American and Human Constitution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) inquired whether the words "nothing in this clause" referred to the claws of the party dealing out the candies, and if so, he would propose an amendment to the amendment to refer particularly to Molasses Candy, that no *claws* should enter into the *article*.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if the member had paid attention to the whole sentence, he would see that the claws referred only to the half breeds, whether Africans, Indians, or Irish, for to the "pure (breeds) all things are pure."

Mr. WRIGHT (N. J.) suggested that probably the repeated visits to the Rotunda accounted for the Rotund-ity of most of the members. (Applause in the galleries.)

The Speaker said he should have to clear the galleries if any joke or pun made by the members was appreciated by persons *so far above them*. (Repeated cheering, during which the Speaker took his seat.)

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) said the *Times* has changed (cries of joke! joke!), and the radicals are moving heaven and earth, and he might say, things under the earth, for no later than yesterday he saw four tables, that looked like peanut stands, brought up out of the cellar and carted away. To carry out their Abolition notions, they abolished the cake tables and slavery, but failed to stop the cultivation of sugar or molasses, and now, in their rage, want to abolish Molasses Candy in the Capitol.

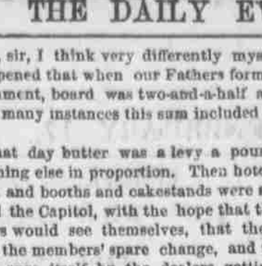
He concluded by saying that it would be impracticable to carry out the resolution throughout the District, that the excluded race would make a *stand* at every gate of the Capitol and down the Avenue to the farthest end, and within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty on your Rotunda would be candy models of that *figure* be sold, rivalling in sweetness the patriot's sweetest dream of Liberty. I mean to be candied in my remarks, and though I speak for no one in the molasses interest, yet I do say the Amendment is not necessary; for in my city, where perhaps more of these articles are consumed than anywhere else in the United States, the report of the Health Officer shows that they are not *unconstitutional*.

MR. STEVENS (Thaddeus of War saw's).—Mr. Speaker, all I shall attempt on this occasion is to place before the House distinctly, and I hope intelligibly, the true meaning of the proposition submitted. It is true we have been informed by "the man at the other end of the Avenue," who keeps a stand, that if trade is abolished here, it must increase there, as visitors to the nation's capital, as well as members, find it cheaper to buy cakes and candies through the day and pay for lodgings, than to take up with regular board at the present prices at the Hotels.

Now, sir, I think very differently myself. It so happened that when our Fathers formed this Government, board was two-and-a-half a week, and in many instances this sum included "washing."

At that day butter was a levy a pound, and everything else in proportion. Then hotels were scarce, and booths and cakestands were allowed around the Capitol, with the hope that the proprietors would see themselves, that they were taking the members' spare change, and the evil would cure itself by the dealers getting rich and retiring from business; and it was also thought that with increasing boarding-houses the rivalry would be so great to furnish food in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, that members, owing to a press of matter, and remembering the admonition of the Father of their Country, would refuse any foreign influence to work in their internal affairs. (Immense cheering.) But, sir, what do we see? (Here a voice in the gallery cried out—"Board six dollars a day.") Yes, sir, and I contend that it is owing to these Cake and Candy stands lessening the appetites of the members that keeps the landlords in such a prosperous condition, for I believe, sir, that if members would let their full appetites out at their boarding-houses they would burst up every boarding-house keeper in the District in less than a fortnight. Forbid that I should adopt the idea of the gentleman from New York, that the excluded race would establish a cordon of stands around these Capitol grounds. I see no dancer to members from the *stand* of "the man at the other end of the avenue," or of any outside of the buildings, as the rain on stormy days and the dust in fair weather would make the condiments so unpalatable to everybody that they would eventually dwindle away for want of patronage.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevens' speech, Mr. Raymond made an explanation, saying that he never bought anything of the "man at the other end of the avenue," and did not know so much as he was yet in business, and it must therefore be considered false that he had received a ginger-bread horse to advocate his interests.



The House then took a vote on the amendment in its original form and as amended by Mr. Eldridge, and with Mr. Raymond's objections embodied in it, and carried it by a two-thirds vote, so that it was not necessary to refer it to the "man at the other end of the avenue."

MANAYUNK, February 14, 1866.

Mr. Series Editor—Dear Sir:—Going up Chesnut street the other evening, I stopped into a basement Concert Saloon, and I found abasement all around (if you think this pun can be improved, please do it). I waited through two or three songs, when my curiosity was excited by their customs. But as I am reckoned a poet in our town, I will put my musings into verse.

MUSINGS IN A CONCERT SALOON.
By a Young Man from the Country.

When a man sticks a hat on the back of his head,
Tell me, O Editor, why do they roar?
And, then, when he pushes it forward instead,
Why do they scream twice as loud as before?
When an elderly gentleman rumples his hair,
Why do they all go delirious as well?
When he uses a handkerchief out of repair,
Why do they! why do they! why *do* they yell?

When a vulgar virago is singing her song,
Why must she offer herself as a wife?
Why give applause about ten minutes long,
When she says this is the "happiest hour" of her life,
What does a singer intend to imply
By "Whack fol the larity, larity, lay?"
What can he hope to convey to me by
Singing "Rum ti-id-ity, id-ity?" eh?
Yours out of the Saloon, TOM-ATO.

FORNEY'S DREAM FOR 1866.

A Sunday Passenger Car, drawn by a couple of night-mares.

THE CONTRARY SEX.—The girls at the High School wish they had two birthdays a year. After they graduate they wish they had one every two years.

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths3mrp

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions
Of all descriptions
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—DR. ISAACS, Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 6p

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

5-20s.
7-30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED BY
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
10 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT STREET.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers,
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.
The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

G. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr., | THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown, | Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
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SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK SHIPPERS.—EXPRESS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship WASHINGTON is receiving freight at first wharf below Market street, and will sail on SATURDAY, 17th. WM. P. CLYDE & Co.,
2 15 2t No. 14 S. WHARVES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK.
is reciving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET, and will insure at low rates.
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RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
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Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
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Also, to and from
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, Sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, February 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 17.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, February 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London. 95 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
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Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
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FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
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CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
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Great saving to Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
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Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$103,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	124 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan.	206,000 00
	Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
30,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	26,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,100	142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,520 0
3,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,020,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,613 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,640 18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866,
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
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No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
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Annual Policies Issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
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OFFICE, [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

For The Evening Telegraph.

MY LOSS.

BY J. W. R., PHILADELPHIA.

The following lines were written by an artist of this city many years after the occurrence of which they speak, and are now for the first time given to the public. He had bid, in rather a hasty manner, a morning's farewell to his little boy, eight years old, the pride and joy of his heart and home, and about noon received tidings of his death by drowning in the Schuylkill. He rushed to the spot only to find his worst fears realized, and the lifeless form of his well beloved child stretched upon the bank. His feelings are better described in his own language.

I.

At morn I left my home in haste,
And no heed took
That thy dear arms my neck embraced,
With loving look.
No time for love could I allow
To smooth the hair on thy young brow,
And when night came, *no time had thou.*

II.

Forever had thou left Time's shore,
And that dark sea
Whose waves return their dead no more
Engulfed thee.
In its vast depths unnumbered lie
Myriads born to live and die,
And be forgotten by-and-by.

III.

Dear boy, it is the common doom;
But love will give
Remembrance force to pierce thy tomb
While I shall live.
I see thee, as with powers faint,
My portrait I essayed to paint,
For dreamed thy young life death would taint.

IV.

And as the work by slow degrees
Progressed, thou'st start
From off thy chair, and, 'tween my knees,
Admire my art,
No omens did thy glee alloy—
"When I'm a man," thou criedst with joy,
"I'll see my likeness when a boy."

V.

A few brief days elapsed, and thou
Wert lifeless clay.
Long years have intervened, and now
My head is grey.
Thy pictured face we fondly weep,
For thee our eyes have ceased to keep,
And thine are closed in death's calm sleep.

VI.

We cease to weep, for Time doth heal
The wounds he makes.
Then we from grief no respite feel,
The full hearts breaks.
Not joys alone in life's swift race
Receding woes tend to efface;
But *never* sorrows take their place.

VII.

My mother, sisters, brothers twain,
Who mourned for thee,
Each left in turn this world of pain,
Bewailed by me.
Save one all mourned for that one dead,
Another died, two hearts less bled,
The longest *lived* tears oftenest shed.

VIII.

Thy sudden death, my first great grief,
Benumbed my soul;
My outward calm, tho' mourner chief,
Seemed self-control;
Tears could not bless my aching eyes,
Cold horror took me by surprise,
And froze the source from which they rise.

IX.

The birds sung blithe in every tree,
Midsummer shone,
Air teemed with life, death seemed to be
For thee alone.
My bosom felt keen winter's blight,
As summer ceased when thou took flight
And snows its verdure shrouded quite.

A SHORT LOVE STORY.

A TALE OF TWO CHRISTMAS KISSES.

UNDER THE "MISLETOE" HALLOWED FOREVER.

BY CHARLES READE, THE POPULAR ENGLISH NOVELIST.

I am an old man; so old am I that, looking back, life seems so very long, and yet so short, that I do not quite know whether many things did not happen in a dream. I am hale and hearty, and merry, for the matter of that; and when I laugh my laugh rings out clearly and loud, they say; so much so that it makes the people around me, especially my grandchildren, and nephews and nieces, laugh too. And when I laugh the old times come back when others, who are silent now, laughed with me, and then I am suddenly still, and the laugh dies away; and when I think of it its empty echoes fill my brain just as if it were sleep-laughter in a dream.

When I stop laughing so suddenly—for the merriment and enjoyment, and, for the matter of that, the grief and pain of old men are short and sudden, like those of children—my grandchildren, and nephews and nieces, have a great difficulty to stop too; and they choke, and nudge each other, and say, "Ah! that is a good story, Uncle; almost as good as the story you told yesterday."

Told yesterday; let me see what it was that I told yesterday? How long ago it seems; it must be longer ago than the time when I was only twenty years old, a stalwart, brave fellow in yellow breeches, black leggings, a heavy brass-bound leather helmet, with a white plume tipped with red, and a clanking sword, which I now could not lift with my two hands. I was a royal volunteer then, prepared to resist the French; and I and some of my company were encamped in white tents on the coast of Kent.

Yes; people think me very merry. And so, bless Heaven! I am; for I try to stand upright, four-square to the world, as a man should; but, being an old man, I have blank places in my heart now, where no love grows; barren spots in my memory, and chill and numbed parts in my feelings whereto I cannot look back; and whereon I dare not tread and touch lest sudden pain should come back, like to the shooting of an old, old wound.

Been in love? Yes, I should think I have; how else could I have grandchildren, those people who laugh so well and hearty when I laugh, and make me tell how old I am a score of times, and say how well I am looking?

Been in love! I think I was talking of that. Was I not? Yes, been in love! Well, we just did love when I was a young fellow, and I recollect my Alice, and I recollect her, as I loved her, when she was very young, and as I love her now. I think that she could do anything but drink and smoke, or tell an untruth, or do a wrong action. His face was a sweet oval face; her hair a very dark brown, nearly black; and her eyes a deep blue, full of merriment at one moment, ay, at all moments, except when she heard a sad story or was touched with pain for any one else, and then they grew deeper and deeper as they filled with tears. Not for herself. She never cried for herself that I know of, for she never had a day's illness. But she was terribly cut up when her poor brother died, and that you see was how I knew her. Her brother was my right hand man in my company. Many's the time that he stood shoulder to shoulder with me, good at drill, good at song—good at anything. He used to live near the coast; and, indeed, he joined us, and I was one of his tent-fellows, and his chum. Well, he knew people that I knew, and we were soon friends; and he took me home to show me Alice. He was always talking about her, and she about him; and, when he was there, scarce a look did she give me. Her brother Joe—his name was Joe, and mine, too—could do everything, and he was the be-all and end-all of the world, I used to think; and so one day I tried to run with Joe, and Joe beat me, and Alice laughed; and then I shot against Joe, and he beat me too, and she laughed the more: and I wrestled with him and threw him, and she didn't laugh then, but ran to see whether he was hurt, and said it wasn't fair for Joe to tackle a big fellow like me, although he was nigh an inch taller. In short, I could not please her any how!

Well, it was one day when we heard that the flat-bottomed boats of old Boney were not coming over, and that the Army of Boulogne had melted bit by bit away, like a snow-drift, that we made a night of it. Ay, it was a night, too! and being hot and in the summer, we must needs keep up the fun till the sun came up over the seacoast looking red and angry at our folly. Well, Joe and I—the two Joes, as they called us—ran down to the beach and washed our hot faces, and plunged in the fresh, salt waves, and were in a few moments as fresh and as merry as larks. And, after dressing, Joe must needs take a walk with me—who was nothing loth, you must know—along the edge of the cliff. The seas for centuries have been washing that chalk-bound coast, and at intervals there stand up pillars of chalk, with seas around them, and with little green patches of land, a few yards square, on the top of them. The people call such a place "No Man's Land," and no man can own it, truly. Well, Joe came to one of these a few feet—say twelve—from the cliff, and, turning to me, he said, "Joe Junior," said he—I think I see his bright face now—"I challenge you to leap up on that 'No Man's Land,' I do!"

"Joe," said I, hurriedly, "don't be a fool! It may be it would give way at top, and if it did not, how could you jump back without a run? You'd be stuck a-top there, like a mad sentinel or a pillar saint. I'm not going to jump it."

"But I am!" said he. And, before I could stop him, if indeed I had tried, he took a run and jumped.

It was so sudden that I could only stand aghast when I saw him there. He stood, indeed, but for a moment, and then he took a step back, and would have jumped back, when I heard a rumbling sound, and half the top of the "No Man's Land" parted, and the chalk and earth, and Joe, too, fell down with a crash upon the rocky coast below.

I ran round the little creek to the other side of the small bay, and, throwing myself down on the turf; stretched my neck over, looked out and cried out, "Joe! Are you hurt, Joe?"

A faint voice came up, and I could see the poor fellow struggling under a huge piece of chalk which seemed to hold him down in agony. He smiled in a ghastly way, with his whitened face, and said, "Run, Joe, run! The tide's coming in!"

Well, I did run, and we got ropes from the tents, and a few strong fellows held these as I swung over the cliff, just reaching poor Joe as the cold sea water was lap, lap, lapping up to his mouth, taking away his breath and then running back, crawling over him and leaving bubbles of salt foam, as if in sport. I got him out, but he could not stand. Some bones were broken, and he was sadly bruised; so that I was forced to tie him to a rope, and they hauled him up, and afterwards pulled me up, and we took him home.

Well! well! to make a long story short, poor Joe died, with my praises on his lips, and poor Alice bowed her head like a broken lily. It was a long time before she got over it, and summer had grown into winter, and winter to summer, to autumn, and to winter again. The threatened invasion was all over; our swords were getting rusty, our uniforms rusty, and when the holidays came I left the firm in which I had just become a partner, and went to spend a fortnight at my old friend's in Kent.

Alice was there, well and cheerful now, and reconciled to her loss, though we often talked of poor Joe; and as the days wore on we grew close together, and she called me by name, and seemed to have transferred her brother's love to me. She never told me so, nor let others see it till one merry Christmas night, when she rejected all her cousins and her other friends, and would only dance with me.

We had the mistletoe, too. At last one madcap fellow proposed that the ladies should kiss the gentlemen all round when and how they could; and Alice and I, who had subsided into solemn talk, and were speaking of poor Joe, were surrounded, and it was insisted that Alice should play too, and she, in a solemn, quiet way smiling sadly and yet sweetly too, took me beneath the Christmas bough and kissed me on my lips.

Ay, it's many years ago, but I feel it now. My heart beat so fast that I hardly dared return it; but I put my arm around her, and took her gently to the bay window of the old hall, saying as I pressed her hand, "Alice, dear Alice, did you mean that kiss?"

Well, I need not tell you what she answered, 'tis fifty years ago! fifty years ago! and I am surrounded by Alice's dear grandchildren; and there is one, a little thing with light and golden hair that will deepen into brown, who plays around my knees and tells me her little stories, her sorrows, and her joys; so quick, so sudden, so hurried in their coming and their going that they are like my own, and, as we talk, we grow quite friends and companions, like my Alice was to me.

Bless you, she understands it all! She is a woman in her pretty ways; her poutings, pettings, and quarrellings. She manages her household of one wax doll and two wooden ones, and tells me, for the wax doll is the lady and the wooden ones are the servants in mobcaps and stuff gowns, when they are impudent and do no work, and when they gossip with a wooden policeman, who belongs to her brother, little Joe.

So we are fast friends, little Alice and I; and to-night, on Christmas night, I noticed that she would not dance nor play with the pink and shiny-faced little boys who were so unnaturally tidy and clean in their new knickerbockers with red stockings; but she came and sat by me and talked softly in the firelight as Alice did, and made me think of fifty years ago. And only think how old times came back and new times like the old: only just think, that when her mother told her she should choose a sweetheart, she got a little bit of mistletoe, and climbing shily on my knee, holding me in talk, as it to hide her purpose—though I guessed it soon, I'll tell you—she put her little doll-like arms around my neck, and holding the mistletoe above my head, she kissed me again and again, and said I was her sweetheart!

So this child sweetheart brought the old times back—the old times that are still so distant and so near; and with sweet kisses, 'neath the rustling leaves, made me think of my dead Alice in the grave.

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
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ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES
AND
GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success, the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the Electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization, we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice.

TO LADIES.—Our treatment is eminently successful in female diseases. Mrs. C. H. BOLLES gives her valuable services to all lady patients. Having cured during the last twelve years FIVE THOUSAND females suffering with every form of disease peculiar to their sex, her ability to cure is well established. Her great experience recommends her to the suffering of her sex.

REFERENCE.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

George Grant, No. 610 Chesnut street.
H. Z. Desilver, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General Pleasonton, U. S. Army.
Hon. David Wilmot, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge Capron, New York city.
Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwin Forrest, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. Hall, of Philadelphia.
Rev. Daniel Clark, Illinois.
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
George H. Earle, Attorney-at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, No. 707 Sansom st.
Dr. George W. Freed, Lancaster city, Pa.
Dr. Wm. B. Brown, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. Mallory, Norristown, Pa.
Albert B. Nicolar, No. 52 William st., New York city.
C. Cummings, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. Shurtleff, No. 3722 Market street.
John M. Buist, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. Merchant, Germantown, Philadelphia.

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our new mode of applying Electricity and its different modifications in the cure of all diseases.

The old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city, are especially invited to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may be enabled to treat disease with much more success, and produce cures in one-half the time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,
2 15 10t PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—We will remove to the spacious building No. 1230 WALNUT Street about the 26th of this month, our present building being too small for our extensive practice. DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD.

STANDARD SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.
Among which can be found:—

Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly),	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Temple Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garten Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra,	Kolnische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Reader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 23 mwsimrp

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegritt, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 61 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 11y No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."
1 15 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 1y

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL. 2 2 1y

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

RAILROAD LINES.
ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6'45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5'45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5'26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6'05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6'00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6'30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6'10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. G. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216'02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 15 thstn

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold, Wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 26smw3m

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 15 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 18

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP.
OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES,
No. 188 JULIA Street,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
80 000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP,
to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.
No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.
The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article, and the date of purchase.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.
The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.
It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.
Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.
The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."
A. BECKWITH,
2 13 1t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup't C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5'00.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER,
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY,
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 13 1mrp

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
2 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

FOURTH EDITION

Rumors of Frightful Disasters in the East River.

THE TENNESSEE QUESTION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—It is stated that the Committee of Fifteen is getting ready to report in favor of the readmission of the State of Tennessee by bill; not deciding upon the qualifications of the members and Senators elect; leaving that question to the respective Committees on Elections; and readmitting Tennessee as a State by Act of Congress. The matter is discussed in political circles with much interest, and the question is asked on what theory Congress, after having admitted Tennessee without any further guarantees, can delay the readmission of the other States? The explanations the Committee will give on this point are looked for with much curiosity.

Provided there be any truth in the rumor at all, there are many earnest men here who look upon Tennessee as the Trojan horse, which will carry in all Rebeldom concealed in its belly; and I am trustworthily informed, this is the view taken of it at the White House, as well as among the Democrats and Southern delegations. They openly boast that Tennessee is to be used as the entering wedge, and that afterwards there will be no common ground of principle for the Republicans, upon which to oppose the invasion of the disloyal pro-slavery element. The movements of the Committee of Fifteen, however, are kept secret, and nothing certain can be said about them.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 17.

House of Representatives.

To-day was devoted to speech-making.

Mr. Cook (Ill.) argued that the power of recognizing the seceding States as in the Union rests with Congress. When the military power can safely be withdrawn, and these States remain peaceably in the Union of their own accord, and not by force, and the Union men and freedmen do not require a military force to protect them, the civil Government should be recognized; but no military power could set aside the enactments and judicial decisions of the States fully in the Union. While these acts were necessary, the State should not be recognized.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, maintained that the ordinances of secession were null and void; that no State was ever out of the Union, but that all lawful State government was destroyed in the Rebel States; that when the Rebel governments were overthrown the people were left without any State government; that it is the duty of Congress to guarantee it, and until this is done there can be no lawful State government and no representation in Congress.

Rumors of Frightful Disasters on the East River.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Rumors are current of frightful disasters on the East river, caused by the ice this morning. Inquiries are being made to ascertain the truth of the reports.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Cold Snap—Skating—Stocks and Markets—Our New Police Commissioner—Wills Admitted to Probate, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 17.

The weather is still very cold. Ice has formed to the thickness of eight inches, and skating is excellent.

The stock market is strong this morning, and Governments are firm. Gold opened at 137¼, weak. The depression in gold is playing hob with the markets. Everything is dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre was yesterday chosen a Police Commissioner by the Legislature, *vice* William McMurray. Mr. Manierre *did not* sympathize with the rioters who burned the Colored Orphan Asylum in July, 1863.

During the past week the Surrogate has admitted to probate the wills of the following named persons:—Thomas T. Guion, William Webb, Lawrence Lennon, Ebenezer Seelay, John Bell, Ann Burrell, Catharine Baltz, Anne B. Griswold, Euphemia Ogden. None of the above wills contain any provisions of public importance.

The will of William W. DeForest bequeathes to the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, $3000; to the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, $5000; to the Port Society, $5000; to the American Bible Society, $5000; to the Trustees of Yale College, at New Haven, $2000.

The action entitled Matilda A. Moody vs. George A. Osgood, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Foster and a jury, for the last two days, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff of $3500, on which amount the Court, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, granted an extra allowance of five per cent. Thirty days' time was given for defendant to make up a case on appeal.

The number of valentines set down as delivered on the 14th and 15th instant is over 63,000, which does not include the very many thousands under the modest wrappings of the ordinary envelope. Doubtless the number of these missives of love or folly and frolic will reach 100,000. Who would believe there were so many maltontents in these peaceful times?

Application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, by John Murphy, Receiver of Taxes, and O. Sloan Holden, City Tax Marshal, that the Receiver of the Marine Insurance Company be directed to pay out of the funds of the company in his hands the tax imposed upon the company in 1865, amounting in all to one hundred and two thousand dollars, in preference to all other demands. The decision was reserved. FULTON.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Flour very quiet. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Oats steady. Provisions inactive. Lard, 17@18 cents. Whisky, $2·20@2·21.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Stocks are steady, but lower since the Board. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Cumberland preferred, 45; Michigan Southern, 71½; New York Central, 91½; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 104; Virginia 5s, 63; Wisconsin 6s, 78½; Erie, 80½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Chicago and Northwestern, 128½; Treasury 7 3 10s, 99½; One-year Certificates, 98½; 5 20s, 103½; Coupon 6s, 104½; Gold, 137½.

A sale of $10 000 in gold, seller thirty days, was made to-day at 135½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 City 6s, new	92	300 sh Catawissa pf..	37
$400 do.	92	100 sh do	37
$11000 do.	92	100 sh do	35.. 37½
$500 U S 6s 81	104½	100 sh do	35. 37½
50 sh Preston Coal..	20	400 sh do	37½
700 sh McElrath	1½	100 sh do	b30 37½
300 sh do	1½	100 sh do	35. 37½
19 sh Cam & Am	118	200 sh do	35. 37½
200 sh McClintock	1⅜	200 sh Penn R	55½
2 sh Lehigh Valley	67	200 sh do	b30. 55½
300 sh Mingo	1½	200 sh Reading	24 50

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 U S 7 30s June	99½	275 sh Phil & Erie	30
$1000 U S 5-20s '62	108	200 sh do	s30 30½
2 sh Reading	50½	100 sh do	c 30½
18 sh do	50½	200 sh do	s30 30½
2 sh Cam & Am	118	100 sh do	30 30½
100 sh Phil & Erie	29½		

IMPORTANT CHANGES

IN THE

DIVIDEND PERIODS

OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accumulated Fund, . . $2,000,000

Annual Income, . . . 1,000,000

PURELY MUTUAL.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

At the request of their numerous Policy-holders, this Society has determined to declare their

Dividends Annually in Cash.

The New Business of this Society for the past year,

$13,623,900)

Exceeds the New Business of any New York Company in any previous year. (See Superintendent Barnes' Report, 1865.)

This Society presents five modes of Dividing surplus, some of which are presented by no other LIFE COMPANY. (See circular.)

The Dividends may be applied to the payment of Premiums at the latter end of life, so that the Assured may be guaranteed against future payments on attaining a certain age.

Ordinary Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeitable after three years.

Hereafter, Dividends on the

FIRST ANNUAL PREMIUM

May be used as cash in the payment of the Second Annual Premium, and so on thereafter.

ECONOMY AND CARE IN MANAGEMENT.

The ratio of the Society's total expenditure to cash income is less than that of any of the older American Companies.

Policies granted on a single life to the extent of $25,000.

No extra charge for visiting Europe.

The success of this Society has not been equalled by any other Company either in this country or Europe, the Society's cash accumulation being

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

Greater than the most successful Company at the same period in its history.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE H. STEWART, THOMAS A. BIDDLE, THEODORE CUYLER, WM. C. ALEXANDER, President. HENRY T. HYDE, Vice-President. HENRY YOUNG, ROBT L. KENNEDY, JAMES LOW, W. WHITEWRIGHT JR., HENRY A. HURLBUT, HENRY G. MARQUAND, L. C. HOPKINS, BENJ. E. BATES, R. L. MAITLAND, JOHN T. MOORE, S. H. PHILLIPS, D. S. GREGORY, CHARLES J. MARTIN, THOMAS U. SMITH, JOHN A. STEWART, JAMES M. BEEBE, HENRY J. GARDNER, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY S. TERBELL, S. W. TORREY, PETER McMARTIN, WILLIAM WALKER, WILLIAM T. BLODGET, JOHN SLADE, JAMES M. HALSTED, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, THOMAS S. YOUNG, HENRY M. ALEXANDER, GEORGE T. ADEE, MOSES A. HOPPOCK, GEO. D. MORGAN, WAYMAN CROW, B. F. RANDOLPH, THOS. A. CUMMINS, HENRY H. LYDE, DWIGHT TOWNSEND, ROBERT BLISS, GEO. T. OLYPHANT, HENRY DAY, ALANSON TRASH, H. V. BUTLER, DANIEL D. LORD, ED. W. LAMBERT, M. D., E. J. HAWLEY, SAMUEL HOLMES, FRANCIS B. COOLEY, JOSE F. NAVARRO.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.

HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.

Applications received, and Agents appointed by

BETTS & REEVES,

General Agents for Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Jersey.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 432 CHESNUT STREET,

It PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,

N. E. Corner Third and Walnut Streets,

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

ASSETS.....$870,000

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND RISKS, AT LOWEST RATES.

DIRECTORS,

RICHARD S. SMITH, S. DETCUET, A. E. BORIE, FRANCIS TETE, JOHN H. IRWIN, NEWBERRY A. SMITH, WILLIAM C. KENT, HENRY LEWIS, JR., J. P. STEINEL, EDWARD L. CLARK, GEORGE LEWIS, ELLIS YARNALL, H. F. ROBINSON, SAMUEL C. COOK, JAMES R. CAMPBELL, G. W. BERNADOU, HENRY SAMUEL, WILLIAM E. BAIRD, CHARLES WHEELER, S. DALBERT, NORRIS S. CUMMINGS, SOLOMON TOWNSEND, F. LAVERGNE, JOHN MOSS.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 17 2t

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, January 1st, 1866:—

CAPITAL STOCK.

10 000 shares, at $25, all paid in cash.....$250,000 00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand and in Chatham National Bank		5,390 10
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission		2,550 00
Amount of loans secured by bond and mortgage, constituting the first lien on real estate on which there is less than one year interest due and owing		129,300 00
Amount of stocks owned by the Company:—	*Par val.*	*Mkt. val.*
U. S. 10-40 Bonds	$23,000	$28,405 25
" 5-20 Bonds	20 000	28 800 00
" 1881 Bonds	30,500	1,326 85
" 7 30 Treas. Notes	45 000	44 550 00
		130,083 10
Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—	*Par Val.*	*Mkt. Val.* *Loan.*
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$2,000	$2,080 00 $2,000 00
60 shares Fulton Insurance Co.	1,500	1,725 00 1,350 00
50 shares Hamilton Insurance Co.	750	690 00 } 1,350 00
30 shares Lenox Insurance Co.	750	712 00 }
20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co.	500	725 00 325 00
30 shares Equitable Insurance Co.	1,050	1,312 50 1,000 00
10 shares Merchants' Insurance Co.	500	875 00 }
5 shares Ba ance Dock Ins. Co.	700	980 00 } 1,325 00
U. S. Treas. Notes	150	135 00 }
	$7,900	$9,934 50 $7,350 00
Amount of interest on investments due and unpaid		119 33
Amount of interest on investments accrued but not due		5 117 51
Amount of premiums due and unpaid		6,862 95
Office Furniture and Revenue Stamps on hand		600 00
		$287 373 09

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received, less return premiums and reinsurance	$80,863 07
Amount of interest money received	19,928 87
	$100,796 94

EXPENDITURES

Amount of losses paid during the year	$55,114 87
Amount of losses paid during the year which accrued prior to the year	3,376 75
Amount of dividends paid during the year	25,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees	.....
Amount paid to the agents and officers of the Company	15,304 06
Amount of taxes paid, state and National	3,996 13
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	6,945 95
	$114 647 76

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. TH H VETTERLEIN & Co., No. 111 Arch street.
Messrs. G. W. BERNADOU & BRO., No. 504 S. Delaware avenue.
Messrs. FEARONS & SMITH, Nos. 19 and 21 S. Water street.
Messrs. J. E. CALDWELL & Co., No. 822 Chesnut street.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. Sixth street.

O BARDENWERPER, Agent,
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK on the 1st day of January, 1866:—

Capital stock, 2000 shares, at $50 each, all paid in cash.....$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash deposited in banks:		
Manhattan Bank of New York	$16,964 82	
United States Trust Company, of New York	25,000 00	
Cash for temporary loans on call	33,245 00	
		75,209 82
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		32,230 29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		397,000 00
Amount of stock owned by the Company:—	*Par value.*	
United States Bonds, 6s, 1881	$165,000 00	165,000 00
" " 5-20s	285,516 00	285,516 00
" " 10-40s—50	15,000 00	14,981 25
" " 7-30 loan	275,000 00	274,993 75
New York City Bonds	30,000 00	30 000 00
" State Stocks	18,000 00	17,940 00
Brooklyn City Bonds	24 000 00	24,000 00
Loans on Policies of the Company		187,103 10
Deferred Premiums of the current year (net)		50,162 63
Interest accrued but not yet due		32 000 00
		$1,586,136 90

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$491,113 32
Amount of Interest Money received from the investments of the Company	125 354 92
	$526 468 24

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$84,100 00
" paid for Reinsurance Premiums	82 56
" on Return Premiums	10,632 20
" of Dividends paid during the year	61,150 00
" of Expenses, including Commissions and Fees paid to the agents and Officers of the Company	84,441 01
" of Taxes paid by the Company	4,230 14
	$244,636 91

The amount of profits since the establishment of the Company, apportioned to the Policy-holders in present cash value, was $450,000, and, in addition thereto, compound interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, up to the 4th of March, 1865, when the last dividend was made.

The law under which this Company is chartered provides, That if the Capital should, from any cause become impaired to the extent of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars or more, the Stockholders SHALL BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE GOOD SUCH DEFICIENCY. This is the only cash Company in America which affords this safeguard to Policy-holders.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Esq., President of the Western Bank.
Hon. ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, Treasurer of the United States Mint.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO.
Messrs. RICHARDS, WESTCOTT & Co.
Messrs. STUART & BROTHER.

O. BARDENWERPER,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
2 17 stuth3t No 422 WALNUT street, Phila.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable the Judges of the Court aforesaid have fixed MONDAY, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing exceptions to the following Charters of Incorporation, when, if exceptions be not filed thereto, the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. Home Building and Loan Association.
2. Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia.
3. Sherman Building and Loan Association.
4. Philadelphia Butchers' Benefical Society.
5. The Decatur Building Association of Frankford.
6. Second Congregational Church of the City of Philadelphia.
7. The German Hebrew Congregation Bodef Sholem.
8. The Central Building and Loan Association.
9. Social Mechanics' Beneficial Association No. 7.
10. The Milestown Building and Loan Association No. 5.
11. Southwark Building Association.
12. Moyamensing Building Association.
13. Philadelphia Masonic Relief Association.

FREDERICK G. WOLBERT,
2 17 3t Prothonotary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK.

12,000 shares at $25 each, all paid in cash.....$300,000 00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash deposited in banks—Nassau Bank		$16,606 60
St. Nicholas Bank		417 07
Amount in hands of agents and in course of transmission		2,606 12
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		143,150 00
Amount of stocks owned by the Company:—	Par value.	Mkt. val.
40 shares, at $25, Chatham Bank	$1,000 00	$1,300 00
50 shares, at $25, Excelsior Insurance Co.	1 250 00	1,250 00
$75,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	75,000 00	77,250 00
$25,000 U. S. '81 Bonds	25 000 00	26 250 00
$25,000 U. S. 7 30 Bonds	25,000 00	24,925 00
	$127,250 00	$130,675 00
Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—	Par val.	Mkt. val. Loans.
50 shares, at $50, North R. Bk.	$2,500	$2 750 00 } $3,400 00
25 shares, at $50, Irving Bank	1,250	1,250 00 }
100 shares, at $10, Coney Island Railroad	10,000	7,500 00 6,500 00
$1000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1,030 00 800 00
40 shares, at $25, Brevoort Insurance Co.	2,000	1,600 00 1 500 00
100 shares, at $10, Firemen's Trust Company	1,000	800 00 }
30 shares, at $100, St. Nicholas Bk.	3,000	3,000 00 } 4,300 00
25 shares, at $40, Grocers' Bk	1,000	1,000 00 }
$3000 U. S. 10-40 Bonds	3,000	2,820 00 1,800 00
$2000 U. S. '81 Bonds	2,000	2,100 00 2,000 00
50 shares, at $25, Citizens' Bk.	1,250	1,500 00 1 000 00
30 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,000	1,500 00 } 2,200 00
30 shares, at $50, Germania Insurance Co.	1,500	1,500 00 }
80 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins Co.	4,000	4,000 00 3 050 00
30 shares at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,500	1,500 00 1,000 00
20 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,000	1,000 00 750 00
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1,030 00 950 00
$750 U. S. 7 30 Bonds	750	738 75 } 800 00
$100 U. S. 6-81 Bonds	100	105 00 }
$50 U S. 10-40 Bonds	50	47 00
40 shares, at $100, Star Ins. Co.	4 000	3,600 00 }
10 shares, at $100, Putnam co Bk.	1,000	1,000 00 } 5,000 00
$1000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1,030 00 }
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	500	515 00 400 00
10 shares, at $160, Metropolitan Gas Company	1,600	1,800 00 1,400 00
	$48,750	$46,005 75 $37,950 00
		$37 950 00
Amount of premium unpaid		19,606 72
Amount or interest on investments made by Company, due and unpaid		6,223 61
Amount of office furniture and fixtures		2,000 00
		$359,345 43

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$104,400 54
Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	23,422 79
	$127,883 33

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$104 918 71
Amount of dividends paid during the year	30,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the Company	16,931 42
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	9,677 15
	$161,587 28

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. CHARLES VEZIN & CO.,
Messrs. GANS, LEBERMAN & Co.,
Messrs. MOSS & CO.,
M. MORRIS MARPLE,
C. A. TRUDIUM,
W. W. NORCROSS successor to J. Garrison & Co.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS

O. BARDENWERPER, Agent,
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Phila.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK.

6000 shares at $50, all paid in cash.....$300,000 00

ASSETS.

The value or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company		555 50
Amount of cash on hand		5,854 28
Amount of cash deposited in Banks, specifying in what Banks the same is deposited:—		
Atlantic National Bank, of N. Y.	$12,770 70	
City National Bank, of Brooklyn, New York	228 76	
		12,999 46
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		11,953 48
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		72,650 00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		7,000 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company	*Par Value.*	*Market Value.*
$80,000 U S. Coupons, '81	$80,000	$83,600
$40 000 U. S. T. N., 5-20	40,000	40 900
$142 000 U. S. T. N., 7 30	142,000	141,990
70 shares at $100, Amer. Nat. Ex. Bank, N. Y.	7,000	7,784
50 shares at $100, Phoenix Nat. Bank of N. Y.	5,000	5,000
50 shares at $100 Shoe and Leather Bank of N. Y.	5,000	5,050
50 shares at $20, Import. and Traders' Nat. Bank	5,000	5,100
48 shares at $124, Atlantic Nat. Bank of N. Y.	4,500	4,590
$5000 Wis. State Bonds	5,000	5,000
	$293,500	296,314 50
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		110 00
Office furniture and fixtures for two offices		1,500 00
Bills receivable for Inland Navigation Risks		455 37
Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—	Par Value.	Market Value. Am't Loa'd.
10 shares Home Life Ins. Co., Brooklyn	$1,000 00	$1,120 00 $800
20 shares Lenox F. I. Co., N Y.	500 00	550 00 500
$4 000 U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, '81	4 000 00	4,180 00 } 4,000
$100 5-20 T. Note	100 00	102 25 }
$2000 6 per cent. coup. Bonds, 81	2,000 00	2,060 00 } 2,000
$300 7 30 Treas. Note	300 00	298 50 }
$10 000 Kings county, Brooklyn 7 per ct. Bounty Loan	10,000 00	10,000 00 10,000
		17 300 00
Amount of Interest on Investments made by the Company, due and unpaid		419 52
Amount of Interest accrued, but not due on Bonds and Mortgages, United States Bonds, and Treasury Notes, Bank Stocks, State Bonds and Insurance Stocks		6,974 59
		$429,090 29

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	164,255 39
Amount of Interest money received from the investments of the Company	25,340 08
Amount of Income of the Company from any other sources	12,554 44
	$232 149 91

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	$141,367 96
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	30,000 00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company	31 307 37
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company, including Government Taxes	3,952 00
Amount of other Expenses and Expenditures of the Company	18,845 06
	$225 182 39

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

ANDREW C. CRAIG, No. 138 S. Front street.
J. B. MEYERS & Co., Nos 232 and 234 Market street.
EDMUND YARD & Co., No. 617 Chesnut street.
WORK, MCCOUCH & Co., No. 36 S. Third street.
BAILEY & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.
WORKMEISTER & RALEIGH, No. 9 Bank street.
JOHN VOGT & Co., No. 30 S. Fourth street.
W. W. KNIGHT & SON, Nos. 509 and 511 Commerce street.

O BARDENWERPER, Agent
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CANNED FRUITS.

TOMATOES, PEACHES
GREEN CORN, PETITS POIS,
AND
CHAMPIGNON BLANCS.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Store closes at 7 P. M. 2 16tt

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

JACONET MUSLINS.
PLAID SWISS.
CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
FRENCH ORGANDY.
VICTORIA LAWN.
WHITE DIMITY.
SWISS MUSLINS.
WHITE BRILLIANTS.
PLAID MUSLINS.
AMERICAN CAMBRIC.
STRIPED SWISS.
NAINSOOK MUSLIN.
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
PLAID NAINSOOK.
WHITE PIQUE.
NAINSOOK CHECKS.
WHITE TARLETAN.
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
LINEN LAWN.
TUCKED MUSLINS.
PUFFED MUSLINS.
MARSEILLES.
PINK TARLETAN.

At Extremely Low Rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 15 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LARGE LINEN SALE

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¼ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyles, in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 62c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible, or the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 6¾c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

HANDSOME SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of

SPRING SILKS,

Of every variety and quality,

IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.

Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES.
CORDED.
GRO DE AMERIQUES.
GRO DU RHINES.
TAFFETAS,

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,

2 17smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE when three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced by* LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or *home*, the *church, theatre*, or ever they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in this city. Inquire for [2 14 5mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.
Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.
A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doyles.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.
8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.
Best Russia Crash in the city, 10c 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.
Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap.
Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.
White Brilliances, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.
White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

THOMAS SIMPSONS SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—

BLANKETS—BLANKETS. BLANKETS CHEAP.

SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10 worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doyles in great variety cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen heetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings 10-4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c up.
White Marseilles, 87½c worth $1·25.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca, 31c up.
Cravenettes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals, beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose from 12c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap. A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 29mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

CALICOES! CALICOES

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

ONE CASE

Calicoes.....23 cents per yard.

TWO CASES

4-4 Calicoes.....29 cents per yard.

THREE C